# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: CATTLE AND BEEF

## JAPANESE WHEAT AND FLOUR SITUATION

The Japanese wheat crop is officially estimated at 33 million bushels compared with a crop of 31 million bushels last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus. The quality is extremely poor, however, and a higher percentage of foreign wheat than usual will be required for blending purposes to make standard grade flour.

Mills are now buying up the native crop and will not be active buyers of Canadian and American wheat for another month or two. The price of native wheat at mills is equivalent to $1.43 a bushel, while the comparable price of United States Western No. 2 is $1.71 a bushel and for Canadian No. 5 is $1.47 a bushel. United States and Canadian together with Australian wheats make up the bulk of the Japanese imports. The exportable surplus of Australian wheat is reported to be very small and the price is higher than on the wheat quoted above.

Stocks of foreign wheat are slightly below normal for this date. Mills are awaiting foreign price developments but predictions are made that there will be heavy purchases of low grades of Canadian wheat and lighter purchases of the higher priced, but indispensable, white wheat from the United States and Australia.

Flour prices are low, in keeping with low rice prices. Wholesale prices on July 27 for immediate delivery were $1.63 per bag of 49 pounds. The domestic outlet for flour is good but export business both for immediate and future delivery is poor. An agreement to restrict production among the leading milling companies was terminated on June 1, but current operation of about 65 per cent of capacity is about the same as under the agreement.

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## FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES REMAIN FIRM

The Copenhagen official butter quotation on August 2 was unchanged from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 37.1 cents per pound, according to the weekly cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, Mr. E. A. Foley. London quotations were practically unchanged. In New York 92 score butter on August 2 was slightly higher than a week earlier at 45-1/4 cents. The margin in flavor of New York over Copenhagen continues at about the 8-cent level of recent months. See detailed price statement on page 245.

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# C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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## BREAD GRAINS

### Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production as reported for 17 countries is 2,128,607,000 bushels against 2,248,197,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly 65 per cent of the estimated world production exclusive of Russia and China. These totals are the same as reported last week, as no new estimates or revisions have been received during the week. The total acreage reported for 24 countries remains as published last week, i.e., 179,053,000 acres against 177,802,000 acres in 1927. See tables pages 239 and 240.

### Foreign crop conditions

#### Canada

The outlook for the 1928 wheat crop in the three prairie provinces of Canada at the present time is very promising and barring damage from frost and severe heat, western Canada should produce an above average crop, according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Heintzleman at Winnipeg, Canada. The Consul General quotes unofficial sources which he believes to be reliable and accurate.

Present prospects promise a very large crop in Alberta as conditions are excellent throughout the province excepting Peace River country which suffered from drought. Conditions in Saskatchewan are not quite so promising as in Alberta. Many fields are patchy as a result of the uneven germination caused by the abnormally dry weather in May. A large proportion of the crop there is very weedy and there was unusually heavy hail damage during the past week which one report estimates covered one million acres or one-fourteenth of the wheat acreage of the province. Given average weather, however, from now until the end of the season Saskatchewan will produce a heavy crop. Conditions in Manitoba are much better than at this time last year. There has been considerable damage from floods in the Portage Plains, and Red River Valley but the area affected, while large, is not sufficient to prevent a much larger crop than last year.

There is very little likelihood of any serious damage from rust in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan as crops are fully one week earlier than last year and stem rust appeared two weeks later than last year. The rust spores in the air are very rare compared to last year and only isolated infections have appeared so far in Manitoba and only a few pustules have been discovered in Saskatchewan. The source which Consul General Heintzleman quotes considers as ridiculous the report which is being circulated that Canada will produce a crop of 650,000,000 bushels and also the report of a below average crop as equally ridiculous.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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During the week ended July 31 the temperature in Alberta averaged 2° above normal in the north and 5° above in the south, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature was mostly normal in Saskatchewan except in the southeast where it averaged 3° below. In Manitoba it averaged 5° below. Showers were reported on three days in most districts.

Europe

Weather for the week ended August 2 was mostly clear and hot in Central European countries and the Balkans, but cooler with local rain in northern and northwestern Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. He states that the wheat outlook continues favorable, but that potato conditions are less favorable than last year. The Yugoslav press is estimating their wheat crop at 110 million bushels but other indications lead Mr. Steere to believe that this estimate is probably too high. He states that a 90 million bushel crop may be nearer the correct figure. He also states that the estimate previously published of 235 million bushels for the Italian wheat crop put out by the Italian Economic Minister may be too high and that 225 to 230 million bushels may be nearer the actual outturn. Early samples of French, Hungarian and Yugoslav new wheat are reported as showing good quality.

In Russia, a preliminary estimate by the Council of Peoples' Commissars places the 1928 grain crop in the R. S. F. S. R. at 17 per cent above last year and combined wheat and rye production at 13.8 per cent according to a cable from Mr. Steere. In 1925 and 1926 the R. S. F. S. R. produced approximately 70 per cent of both the total grain crops and the total wheat and rye crops of Russia. The R. S. F. S. R. does not include Ukraine which is a large grain producing region and important from the standpoint of the export trade. The official report of crop conditions as of July 1 in the Ukraine were generally below those for R. S. F. S. R. A preliminary official report based on grain samples from Crimea, parts of North Caucasus, and the Ukraine indicates that this year's crop is of good quality and better than last year. The supply of industrial goods in North Caucasus, particularly in the middle Volga, is unsatisfactory, which is unfavorable to the collection of the grain crop since the farmers are averse to parting with their grain unless they can exchange it for industrial goods on a satisfactory basis.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

In Russia the weather during the week ended August 2 was mostly clear and warm but with some rain in northwestern Russia. The weather during the second ten days of July in northwestern and central Russia was warm, which favored crop development, particularly the spring crops. In parts of the central industrial and central fertile regions, conditions are less favorable, particularly to the winter cereals. Reports indicate a probable further improvement in conditions over the officially reported July 1 indications with deterioration in some places more than offset by improvement elsewhere.

Southern Hemisphere

The cool weather accompanied by nearly normal precipitation of the past two weeks should have favored the wheat crop in Argentina. During the week ended July 30 the mean temperature in the northern districts was 46° or 5° below normal and in the southern district 43° or 4° below normal, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. The total precipitation in the North was 0.2 inch, or 0.1 inch below normal, and in the South 0.3 inch, or 0.1 inch above normal. In Australia the weather was mild with favorable light to moderate showers. Heavy rains were reported along parts of the New South Wales coast.

### Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from July 1 to July 28 were 5,549,000 bushels against 10,652,000 bushels for the same period last year, the difference being partly accounted for by the fact that the winter wheat was harvested somewhat earlier last year than this. Exports during the week ended July 28 were 2,502,000 bushels, being the largest of the season, beginning July 1.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada decreased 6,667,000 bushels during the week ended July 27, and on that date were 41,710,000 bushels against 29,247,000 bushels on July 29, 1927. At the end of June stocks were 41,930,000 greater than at the same time last year but have increased during July and on the 27th were only 12,463,000 bushels greater than last year. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur on July 27 were 27,991,000 bushels against 22,497,000 bushels a year ago.

# C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week were 3,859,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season to July 29, are 259,009,000 bushels against 252,735,000 bushels during the same period last year. The Canadian season ends July 31. Shipments during the week were 8,246,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 253,101,000 bushels against 241,343,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, were 719,000 bushels during the week. Total receipts during the season are 93,062,000 bushels against 43,540,000 bushels last season. Shipments during the week were 1,129,000 bushels. Total shipments are 88,952,000 bushels against 41,998,000 bushels last season.

## European market conditions

European grain markets were showing some improvement the last week in July although business was still quiet according to a cable from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The price of wheat per bushel in Hamburg remained practically unchanged, amounting to $1.57 on August 1, about the same as on July 23. The rye price at Berlin fell a little from $1.50 on July 25 to $1.48 on August 1.

A decree of the Russian Council of People's Commissars orders an increase in the price paid to peasants for the new harvest, according to a report in the "Manchester Guardian," July 21, from the paper's Moscow correspondent. The prices are now fixed for the entire collection season in order to anticipate any attempt on the part of the peasants to withhold grain in expectation of still higher prices. The increases vary between 10 and 20 per cent above last year's prices, according to quality, size and the quantity of reserves in a given region.

## United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices continue to decline at all markets. During the week ended July 27, the weighted average price of all classes and grades of wheat at six primary markets declined seven cents to $1.22 per bushel as compared with $1.36 last year. Since the first of July the average price has declined 19 cents. All classes except durum declined quite materially the week ended July 29. No.2 hard winter at Kansas City and No.1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each declined eight cents to $1.18 and $1.38 per bushel respectively as compared with $1.34 and $1.61 a year ago. No.2 red winter at St. Louis declined four centsto $1.47 per bushel or eight cents above last year's price. No.2 amber durum at Minneapolis only declined two cents to $1.17. No.2 hard winter has declined 27 cents since the first of July and No.2 soft red winter has declined 25 cents during the same period. Western white wheat at Seattle declined about five cents to $1.24 per bushel as indicated by the average of cash quotations. Cash prices have continued to decline since July 27. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg remained unchanged at 15

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended July 27 as compared with 14 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes and grades siz markets | | No.2 Hard Winter Kansas City | | No.1 Dark N. Sp. Minneapolis | | No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis | | No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| June 22 ..... | 149 | 139 | 144 | 149 | 137 | 151 | 154 | 126 | 151 | 175 |
| 29 ..... | 144 | 141 | 140 | 145 | 153 | 152 | 151 | 127 | 147 | 172 |
| July 6 ..... | 146 | 137 | 141 | 136 | 158 | 153 | 156 | 132 | 147 | 172 |
| 13 ..... | 143 | 132 | 139 | 128 | 160 | 149 | 156 | 124 | 143 | 155 |
| 20 ..... | 138 | 129 | 136 | 126 | 156 | 146 | 153 | 119 | 141 | 151 |
| 27 ..... | 136 | 122 | 134 | 118 | 161 | 138 | 149 | 117 | 139 | 147 |
| Aug. 3 ..... | 134 | | 133 | | 155 | | 152 | | 137 | |
| 10 ..... | 139 | | 137 | | 160 | | 164 | | 143 | |
| 17 ..... | 138 | | 138 | | 154 | | 161 | | 144 | |
| 24 ..... | 137 | | 137 | | 149 | | 143 | | 146 | |

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

| Date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Winnipeg | | Liverpool | | Buenos Aires a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| July 5 | 146 | 136 | 136 | 128 | 144 | 136 | 162 | 138 | 164 | 151 | 142 | 133 |
| 12 | 143 | 131 | --- | 125 | 140 | 132 | 161 | 132 | 163 | 144 | 142 | 129 |
| | | | | September futures | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 138 | 128 | 131 | 120 | 137 | 126 | b/146 | b/127 | b/159 | b/146 | 142 | 130 |
| 26 | 138 | 124 | 130 | 116 | 138 | 121 | b/145 | b/121 | b/161 | b/138 | 142 | 125 |
| Aug. 2 | 138 | 120 | 131 | 112 | 140 | 117 | b/146 | b/121 | b/159 | b/139 | 142 | 133 |
| 9 | 142 | | 134 | | 144 | | b/152 | | b/165 | | 144 | |
| 16 | 141 | | 133 | | 141 | | b/150 | | b/164 | | 144 | |
| 23 | 137 | | 129 | | 136 | | b/145 | | b/159 | | 143 | |
| 30 | 134 | | 127 | | 133 | | b/141 | | b/158 | | 140 | |

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

# C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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Future closing prices of wheat were fairly steady during the week following July 26, but weakened several cents per bushel on the United States markets. Continued record breaking receipts of winter wheat in the southwest, favorable weather in the northwest and prospects bright in Canada for a big crop have had a depressing effect on the wheat market. On August 2 the closing prices of September futures as compared with those of a week before were four cents lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis. Prices at Liverpool, however, strengthened slightly during the week. October futures at Winnipeg were unchanged at 121 cents per bushel and were one cent higher at Liverpool. September futures at Buenos Aires on August 1 closed two cents lower than a week before. Future closing prices in that market are now the lowest since October last year year and about 18 cents lower than a year ago.

## Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production as reported for 9 countries is 539,063,000 bushels against 638,383,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced 72 per cent of the estimated world production, exclusive of Russia and China. No estimates or revisions have been received during the past week. See tables pages 239 and 240.

Reports from Austria complain of a poor rye crop, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. The Austrian rye crop is too small to be of importance in the European rye situation, but may reflect the condition in Czechoslovakia also, which country is somewhat more important. In the past 6 years, decreases in Austrian rye yields have been accompanied by decreases in Czechoslovakia also, and vice versa.

## FEED GRAINS

No change has been reported during the week in the production of feed grains. European feed grain conditions are less favorable than a week ago, particularly in southeastern Europe and there is growing concern about a possible feedstuffs scarcity, which is increased by a potato outlook less favorable than last year. In the United States, on the other hand, conditions are favorable. United States prices of barley and oats have fallen during the week while corn has increased. United States feed grain exports for the first four weeks in July, according to a preliminary report, were slightly below those for that period last year, due to the decrease in oats exports. Corn and barley shipments have both been larger than last year. Our stocks of feed grains on July 28 were less than 40 per cent of the stocks at the corresponding time last year, due to reduction in corn and oats. Barley stocks are about equal to last year. Scattering reports in Europe mentioned firm

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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markets for corn and oats the middle of July with barley quiet.

## Barley

Total barley production so far reported for 10 Northern Hemisphere countries remains at 531,884,000 bushels or 11 per cent above production in those countries last year when they produced about a third of the estimated world crop excluding Russia and China. Of the European countries not yet reporting production, less favorable reports are now coming in from Rumania in addition to those previously reported for Germany and France.

Grain crops in Rumania are reported to be unsatisfactory in Bessarabia, and irregular in Moldavia. Since over a third of the Rumanian barley acreage is in Bessarabia, and Moldavia is also an important producing region, these conditions may result in more or less reduction in the barley crop of the country, which early reports had indicated to be in good condition. Last year's barley crop in Rumania was 57,408,000 bushels or slightly above the average for the past five years. There is considerable uncertainty as to the size of the Russian barley crop. Latest official reports have been favorable, but private reports are not so optimistic.

The weekly average price of United States No. 2 barley at Minneapolis fell again in the week ended July 27 to 80 cents from 83 cents the preceding week. In the same week last year it fell from 82 to 74 cents. The heavier exports reported from the United States during the first three weeks in July as compared with a year ago were not maintained for the week ending July 28, when only 408,000 bushels were shipped out compared with 671,000 for the preceding week, and 604,000 in the corresponding week last year. Total shipments for the four weeks, however, are still above corresponding totals for the past two years. The total for 1928 is 1,617,000 bushels compared with 1,534,000 last year and 1,169,000 the year before. Argentine and Danubian exports reported through July 21 have been small compared with last year, and have brought the total reported so far this season for all countries down to 1,875,000 bushels compared with 2,776,000 last year. The market for barley in France was reported to be quiet the middle of July.

## Oats

Total oat production so far reported in 8 countries amounts to 1,463,120,000 bushels, or an increase of 10 per cent over last year's crop in those countries when they produced about 36 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China.

# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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United States oats prices continued to fall the week ended July 28, the average price of No. 2 white oats at Chicago going down 8 cents to 52 cents during the week. It was still 9 cents above the average price for the corresponding week last year, however. Our oats stocks on July 28 were only about 2 million bushels compared with 12 million a year ago. Both the United States and Argentina have been cutting down on exports of oats in July as compared with last year. United States exports through July 28 were only 144,000 bushels compared with 428,000 last year, and Argentine exports reported through July 21 were only 283,000 bushels compared with 2,866,000 for the corresponding period last year. France reported restricted sales of oats the middle of July with prices firm.

## Corn

No revisions or new estimates of production have been received during the week. Production in the United States, and for Bulgaria, the only other country for which a report is available, is not changed from the previous report of 2,764,198,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from last year's crop in these two countries. They produced about 65 per cent of last year's world corn crop exclusive of Russia and China. The United States weather in recent weeks has been favorable to the corn crop, but in southern and southeastern Europe some deterioration in the crop from heat is reported, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere. Acreage figures for Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary have not yet been reported. Total European acreage so far reported, including Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland amounts to 13,364,000 acres practically the same as the 13,345,000 for those countries last year.

United States corn stocks have been decreasing rapidly during July and on the 28th were only 12 million bushels compared with 32 million on that date last year. United States corn prices increased during the week ended August 1, while Argentine prices remained stable, resulting in an increased margin. No. 3 Yellow at Chicago rose from 104.2 cents a bushel at Chicago July 25 to 108.7 cents July 31, while Argentine corn prices at Buenos Aires for early delivery rose from 88.8 cents for July 24 to 88.3 July 27, then dropping back to 87.0 cents the last of the month. The margin of the Chicago over the Buenos Aires price rose from 18.4 cents July 24 to 22.2 July 30, dropping to 21.7 cents next day. During July last year when our total corn imports amounted to 692,331 bushels, the margin of the Argentine over the Chicago price averaged 31.6 cents.

# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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United States exports in July were 637,000 bushels compared with 590,000 a year ago, and the total since November 1 continues above last year, amounting to 17,745,000 bushels this year compared with 15,312,000 a year ago. Argentine exports reported for the 4 weeks ended July 28 amount to 33,511,000 bushels which is about equal to the corresponding June figures. Total Argentine exports for the complete month of July last year are officially reported at 39,964,000 bushels. Corn from South Africa is now beginning to come on the market. Exports to Europe for the week ended July 21 were reported at 300,000 bushels compared with 43,000 the preceding week and 86,000 the first week in July, a total of 429,000 bushels compared with a similar total of 171,000 for that period last year. The market for corn in Denmark was firm with prices rising the middle of July, and supplies low.

## Increased grain acreage in Turkestan, Asiatic Russia

The 1928 grain acreage of Russian central Asia or Turkestan, is estimated at 4,520,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent over 1927, according to "Economic Life" of July 4, 1928. The crop conditions, it is stated, are exceptionally favorable and a considerable commercial surplus is expected this year. No figures showing the acreage under individual crops in 1927 and 1928 are available, but in 1925 and 1926 wheat constituted about 60 per cent of the total grain acreage, spring wheat predominating, followed by barley, corn and minor crops.

It is stated that the expansion of grain areas this year occurred on non-irrigated lands. As a rule the crop on this land during the 2 to 3 years out of 5, writes the paper's correspondent, merely covers the seed. This, however, is said to be a fortunate year, the crop being estimated above the average. Contracts with the growers, although delayed and therefore not as large as they could be, cover 136,000 acres of wheat.

Since Central Asia is a deficiency grain region, depending for its grain supply on other regions, a large local crop will diminish this dependence and leave a larger share of the grain supply of producing regions for consumption in industrial areas and export. As against that, the statement should be noted that transportation difficulties are expected, due to the fact that the principal grain sections of the region are far removed from the railroads. Warehousing facilities are also insufficient, and new warehouses are being hurriedly equipped. It should be borne in mind in this connection that an adequate supply of grain at reasonable prices is essential for the development of cotton growing on a large scale in this region as planned by the Soviet authorities.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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It is stated in "Economic Life" that more than half of the grain supply shipped to the cotton growing regions of central Asia will originate this year in the territory gravitating to the Tashkent Railroad, i.e. districts in Kazakstan, the province of Orenburg, etc. All these sections were expected to have good crops this year. The Tashkent Railroad, connecting the cities Tashkent and Orenburg, is the only direct, and the shortest, route between central Asia and European Russia. No figures concerning the origin of the grain shipped to central Asia during preceding years, and the extent to which it was shipped by way of the Tashkent railroad are available to serve as a basis for comparison. But it is not without interest that in a publication of the former Russian Ministry of Agriculture, devoted to the description of Asiatic Russia and published in 1914, it was stated that the Tashkent railroad, the construction of which was completed in 1905-6, was a particularly important factor in the growth of the cotton acreage in Turkestan. This is explained by the fact that by delivering cheap grain from European Russia, it permitted an increase of the area under cotton at the expense of cereals. Additional details on the relation between cotton growing and grain supply in Turkestan appeared on pages 425-426 of "Foreign Crops and Markets," Vol. 16, No. 13, March 26, 1928.

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TOBACCO

The 1927-28 tobacco crop of the consular district of Veracruez, Mexico, is estimated at 12,553,000 pounds, compared with 6,467,000 pounds during the preceding season, according to a report from Vice Consul William A. Myers at Veracruz, July 9, 1928. The tobacco of San Andres Tusctla section is being exported to Germany and Belgium. Prices range from 13.8 cents to 29.6 cents per pound. The total 1927 production of Mexico is estimated at 19,912,000 pounds from an area of 37,925 acres.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE AND CANADA: Middle of July prospects for the 1928 continental apple and pear crop seem to indicate that American apples should find a rather favorable market in European consuming centers this coming winter, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Crop conditions vary to a greater extent than for many years, so that an accurate size-up of the situation is still difficult, but generally speaking, Northern and Western Europe has only a small to medium crop of apples and a medium or slightly better

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

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crop of pears; the southern European districts have an apple crop ranging between fair and good, but a small pear crop. In England and Wales the apple and pear crop are patchy. Abnormal dropping is reported and most varieties promise only fair crops compared with good crops last year, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London quoting the British Ministry report of July 26. Early varieties of apples promise to be a better crop in England than is the case with late fall and winter varieties. Condition in Canada the early part of July indicated good crops of apples and pears in British Columbia and slightly below average yields in the eastern provinces.

Production of apples and pears in Holland and Germany, the districts immediately tributary to the most important consuming centers of continental Europe, namely the northern German and Rhineland cities and the Channel and Scandinavian countries, promises to be relatively small, according to Mr. Steere. These markets must, therefore, depend upon imported supplies considerably earlier in the season than last year which should favor United States market prospects. See Foreign Service release F.S./F-65, August 6, 1928.

EUROPEAN PRUNE MARKETS AND PRODUCTION: The spot market for prunes in Hamburg during July was quieter than during June, according to a cable from Consul T. H. Bevan at Hamburg. There were practically no new contracts placed with California shippers of 1927 stock. Considerable sales of California new crop prunes were effected during the last week of June and the first 10 days of July, however, through the smaller shippers at advancing prices. After July 10 the demand for new stock prunes quieted and sales since then have been negligible. Hamburg stocks on July 15 were as follows, in short tons: Oregon, 379; California, 2,954; Bosnian, 47.

The Yugoslavian exportable surplus of prunes for 1928 is being estimated by some members of the trade in Germany at the usual figure of approximately 50,000 short tons, but reports from other creditable sources indicate that the crop will be somewhat below the average, according to a cable from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The latter opinion is strengthened by the fact that the hot weather prevailing in the prune districts of Yugoslavia during July is expected to cause considerable falling of the fruit. As a result, prune prices in Valjevo rose at the end of July to about 4 cents per pound normal garniture. Prices in Yugoslavia indicate that the proportion of the large sized prunes in the new crop will be probably smaller than expected because of the drought. Stocks of carryover prunes are negligible in Yugoslavia, and stocks of prune brandy are below normal, according to Mr. Steere.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

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Reports received from the Prunes d'Ente growing district in France are mostly pessimistic regarding the size of the crop for 1928 because of the damage done by excessive rain and cold weather during the early part of the season, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. Instead of an average crop of about 7,000 short tons as at first expected, the general concensus of opinion at the present time is that the crop will range from 2,500 to 3,000 short tons. This would be considerably below the crop of last year, which amounted to 5,000 short tons, and would be the smallest since. 1925.

ONION SEED CROP IN CANARY ISLANDS: The onion seed crop of the Canary Islands for the current year is expected to reach 205,000 pounds, a crop fully equal to that of 1927, according to a report from Consul Raleigh A. Gibson at Teneriffe, dated June 21. One hundred and five thousand pounds of the 1928 crop are crystal wax seed, the balance being yellow Bermuda. A large amound of seed, principally crystal was, will be thrown on the open market as much of this seed is not grown under contract, according to Consul Gibson. Exports during 1927 were 84,898 pounds crystal wax seed and 104,914 yellow Bermuda. It is estimated there is a carryover of about 20,000 pounds from last year's crop.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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BRADFORD WOOL MARKET: English wool was selling slowly at Bradford during the week ended August 3 due to resistance of users of manufactures to quoted rates, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson at Bradford. There was little business in tops and yarns and, although prices showed no appreciable change during the week, there was a weakening tendency. Demand for piece goods was only fair.

BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES: There were further seasonal reductions during July in the supplies of fresh pork handled through the London Central markets, according to preliminary figures cabled by Mr. E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The July figure of 2,684,000 pounds, while 672,000 pounds under the June level, was still more than 400,000 pounds larger than a year ago. In cured pork, Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders continued the decline of recent months to reach 3,960,000 pounds on July 31, in spite of the heavy imports of recent weeks. The July figure was almost 50 per cent under that of July 31, 1927. Lard stocks at Liverpool, however, rose further, standing at 10,734,000 pounds at the end of July against 8,774,000 pounds for June and 7,233,000 pounds a year ago. The July, 1928, figure for lard is the largest since September, 1926.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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BRITISH BACON PRICES STEADY: Liverpool quotations on Danish wiltshire sides averaged $24.98 per 100 pounds for the week ended August 1, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. That figure is about the same as for the preceding week. Canadian Wiltshires, however, were easier at $21.94. The recent quotations on Danish bring the July average to $24.66, against $23.51 for June and $20.36 in July, 1927. The July, 1928, average on Canadian works out at $22.69 against $22.48 for the preceding month and $18.98 last year. See table, page 245.

GERMAN HOG PRICES FIRMER: The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin reached $15.40 per 100 pounds against $15.02 for the preceding week, according to L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The current weekly average is about $1.80 per 100 pounds above that of the corresponding week of last year. The July, 1928, average stands at $14.78 against $14.51 for June and $13.28 in July, 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg were firmer also for the week ended August 1 at $14.58. See table, page 245.

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

The interest of the United States in the world situation in cattle and beef lies primarily in (1) the extent to which our markets are attractive to cattle and beef produced in foreign, especially North American, countries, and (2) the effect upon our foreign markets for pork products of existing supplies and prices of beef in those markets. The present favorable United States market for beef and beef cattle has brought imports to a point higher than usual, but there are no indications of the volume of such imports reaching a point large enough to materially affect the domestic market before our own supplies become large enough to discourage importations. In our leading foreign markets for cured pork, price relationships of the past 2 months have indicated a situation less favorable to pork consumption than it was during the bulk of the marketing season beginning November 1, 1927, but pork prices still remain relatively low. Beef consumption in Europe, however, appears to have declined somewhat during the last few years, with the exception of Germany, and indications are that export supplies in Southern Hemisphere so far in 1928 have been smaller than in the same period of last year.

Imports of cattle, beef and veal into the United States have increased since January 1, but are still only some 3 per cent of the total volume of the United States marketings of cattle and calves. Cattle imports since that date showed increases over last year from Canada and Mexico, as did beef from

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Canada and New Zealand. Cattle imports reached 511,000 head for the year ended June 30, 1928 against 358,000 head for the year ended June 30, 1927. The Mexican export embargo was rescinded in October 1927, and an export duty imposed on June 1, 1928, and much of the cattle from that country came in during the free period. Local demand in Texas, however, is expected to sustain a moderate flow of Mexican cattle to this country.

In Canada, the cattle business has been stimulated by the good prices prevailing in the United States, but the number available for sale in this market cannot be viewed as a depressing influence. United States imports of beef and veal for the first 5 months of 1928 were 13,613,000 pounds as against 8,586,000 pounds for the same period of 1927. The increase is largely accounted for by imports from New Zealand reaching 6,013,000 pounds against 738,000 pounds for the corresponding period of last year. That country however, cannot be expected to supply enough beef to the American market to be a factor in our domestic price situation, during the somewhat limited period through which the present relatively high prices may be expected to prevail. New Zealand is primarily a dairy and sheep country, which activities are usually more profitable than is raising beef for export to markets other than Great Britain, to which market the bulk of the New Zealand beef export is sent.

## Cattle numbers

### North America

Following an increase in cattle numbers in the United States during the years 1920-1925 as against 1909-1913, a consistent decline since 1925 places cattle numbers for 1928 in this country at 55,696,000 head, a decline from 1925 of 13.8 per cent. The decline in cattle has been a major factor in bringing about the relatively high prices prevailing at present. Per capita consumption figures also rose in 1925 and 1926 but remained below pre-war, and showed some decline in 1927. In Canada, cattle numbers have varied only slightly since the war. In recent years, cattle exports from Canada have not exceeded 217,000 head, according to official Canadian figures. From 1923 to 1925 those exports were fairly equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, but since 1926 most of the trade has been with this country. Total Canadian beef exports reached their peak of recent years in 1927, when 56,741,000 pounds were shipped out. Difficulty of competition in the British markets has thrown the bulk of such shipments into the United States during the last 3 years. In Mexico the latest cattle figures are for 1926, when they stood at 5,121,000 head, about the same as before the war, but an increase of 60 per cent over 1925. The total figures for the three North American countries in 1926, the last year in which they all reported, was 72,814,000 head against an average of 77,501,000 head for 1921-1925 and 70,369,000 head in 1909-1913. See table, page 209.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

South America

No recent official figures are available upon the number of cattle in the important beef producing countries of South America. The beef cattle industry in Argentina has declined somewhat during the past 6 years, although evidence now indicates that there has been a check in the decline. According to some authorities, however, diversified agriculture is competing with cattle raising to an extent that may prevent any material expansion. A semi-official estimate made by the Argentine Rural Society places the number of cattle in that country in 1927 at about 30,000,000 head, compared with the census figure of 37,065,000 in 1922 and 25,867,000 in 1914. Even in periods of unrestricted trade, Argentine beef was never of primary importance in the United States market, owing somewhat to the organization of the business to take care of the European markets, which had built up favorable shipping accomodations.

In Brazil, an important cattle producing country in South America, there has been no official census since 1920. However, the 1925 estimate for the state of Rio Grande do Sul was 10,086,000, according to a consular report of October 1926, compared with the census figures of 8,489,000 for 1920. Rio Grande do Sul supports about 25 per cent of the cattle in Brazil in 1920. Cattle in Uruguay are estimated to be about the same as in 1924, according to information contained in the monthly circular for March 1928 of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd. In that year they amounted to about 8,432,000 head. If it is assumed that cattle numbers in Brazil and Uruguay have not changed much since the last censuses, there is still an indicated decrease for South America of about 7,000,000 head. The other South American countries have not been considered owing to a lack of reliable estimates for either the pre-war or post-war periods, although the tendency appears to be toward increased numbers. See table, page 209.

Europe

Reports for 15 European countries for which figures are available for 1927 place the total cattle for those countries at 105,727,000 against 94,016,000 for the average of 1921 -1925, and 101,851,000 for 1909-1913. Practically all of the countries in that group give figures as large as or larger than the pre-war period, except France and Germany, the two most important producers. Figures for 1928 from those two countries, however, indicate continued increases in numbers, with very narrow margins below the pre-war levels. The low European figures as a result of the war have been important factors in lowering per capita consumption and in stimulating imports of frozen meat. In continental Europe, the tendency appears to be toward larger cattle numbers which, in combination with artificial restraints in international trade in fresh meats, may be expected to exert depressing influences on prices in the domestic markets. The British market situation in beef, owing to its being closed to continental supplies, is more under the influence of conditions overseas than are the continental countries. See table, page 209.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Oceania

Both Australia and New Zealand report decreased cattle numbers for 1927. In Australia, the figure of 15,130,000 head indicates a decrease below the 1920-1925 average of 11.7 per cent, but an increase over 1909-1913 of 7.1 per cent. In New Zealand, cattle numbers for 1927 are placed at 3,243,000 head. That figure indicates little change from the usual post-war numbers, but an increase of about 50 per cent over the 1909-1913 average. So far, only relatively small amounts of beef have reached the American market from those countries, and the rate of increase over a number of years gives no indication of substantially larger amounts of beef being available for sale in the United States. In fact, the cattle numbers in those countries appear to be not much greater than required to meet the home demand and to maintain the present rate of European trade in frozen beef.

Other countries

Reports from cattle producing countries in Africa indicate a tendency to increase such holdings over the numbers available before the war, but beef from such sources plays only a small part in the world's international trade. Relatively small amounts are recorded in the imports of countries with African possessions. In Asiatic countires, British India reports cattle numbers in recent years substantially larger than before the war. Asiatic Russia is next in importance, and also reports increases in cattle. In fact, all the available information on both Africa and Asia indicates larger numbers of cattle being produced during the past 5 years than immediately before or after the war. See table, page 210.

Slaughter and meat production

Indications are that Canada is anticipating a continuance of the favorable market for Canadian beef in the United States. For the period January-May, 1928, inspected slaughter and meat production in Canada continued the advance noted throughout 1927. In the United States, however, inspected slaughter and beef production for that period of 1928 declined 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively under the corresponding period of 1927. From the viewpoint of American supply the amount of beef received from Canada annually constitutes but a small part, amounting to only 0.4 per cent of the estimated total United States beef consumption for 1927. Including cattle, imports from Canada amount to only about 3 per cent of our consumption. From the Canadian side, however, exports to the United States in 1927 represented 89.4 per cent of the total beef export, and 7.1 per cent of the total estimated beef production of that year.

Meat production for export in South America appears to have been somewhat smaller during the first 5 months of 1928 than in the corresponding period of last year. In Argentina, slaughter in freezing plants for the 1928 period indicated was about 17 per cent under 1927. Even allowing

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

for heavier carcasses in 1928 as a result of improved grazing conditions, the production of meat this year has probably run behind that of 1927. Uruguay shows a very slight increase in slaughter figures for the first 5 months of this year against that of last year. No.1928 figures are available for Australia, but unofficial estimates for slaughter and beef production in New Zealand indicate substantial increases this year, although the total involved is small.

In Europe, the only important consumers of imported beef to give indications of the domestic supply situation for 1928 are Great Britain and Germany. In the former country both inspected slaughter for the first quarter of 1928 and receipts of beef at the London Central Markets for the first 5 months were slightly under those of a year ago. In Germany, where imported beef is a smaller factor in the total supply situation than in Great Britain, inspected slaughter for the first quarter of 1928 showed an increase of 2 per cent over 1927, while inspected beef production for that period advanced 4 per cent over a year ago. In most important European beef importing countries, the tendency in recent years has been toward larger domestic supplies and reduced imports. See tables, pages 213 and 214.

## Beef consumption

The consumption of beef in Europe shows signs of having decreased in the last 2 or 3 years, both as to total and per capita volumes. These conditions apply with particular emphasis to Great Britain, the outstanding importer of chilled and frozen beef, and also the leading market for pork products exported from the United States. Germany, also an important consumer of American pork products, is an important exception in that beef consumption there has increased steadily since the war, and in 1927 exceeded pre-war figures. It should be noted, however, that the consumption of all meats in 1927 in the important foreign markets for American pork, both total and per capita, was larger in 1927 than in the pre-war period, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by increased consumption of pork. Additional details on the relative importance of various meats in Europe appeared on page 83 of Foreign Crops and Markets dated July 16, 1928.

In the United States and Canada, beef consumption in 1927 registered an appreciable decline below 1925 and 1926. In the United States, the total estimated consumption was well ahead of the pre-war level, but per capita figures for 1927 were substantially under those of the pre-war period. In Canada, however, the 1927 figures of both total and per capita consumption show an increase over pre-war. Of the world's other important beef producing countries, Argentina continues to increase its already very heavy per capita beef consumption rate. Consumption in Australia also has been growing since the war, but by 1925 had not yet regained the pre-war level. See tables, pages 215 to 220.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928

| Country | Month of es- | Average 1909-13 | Average 1921-25 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Canada.............. | June | 6,551 | 9,588 | 9,307 | 8,751 | 9,172 | |
| United States........ | Jan. | 58,676 | 65,421 | 61,996 | 59,122 | 56,872 | 55,696 |
| Mexico............... | June | b/c/5,142 | 2,492 | 2,925 | 5,121 | | |
| Gautemala............ | July | 557 | 268 | 245 | 564 | 260 | |
| Honduras............. | | 411 | d/ 466 | | | | |
| Salvador............. | | 350 | | | | | |
| Nicaragua............ | | c/e/ 252 | 1,200 | | | | |
| Costa Rica........... | | c/ 333 | 443 | 433 | | | |
| Cuba................. | Dec. f/ | 2,917 | 4,667 | 4,630 | 3,783 | | |
| Dominican Republic.C. | May | 652 | | | | | |
| Porto Rico........... | | c/ 316 | 178 | 144 | | | |
| Total North and Central Amer.& West Indies count.rept'd all periods to 1927 | | 65,784 | 75,277 | 71,548 | 68,257 | 66,304 | |
| All periods to 1926 | | 73,843 | 82,436 | 79,103 | 77,161 | | |
| Estimated total g/.. | | 76,000 | 86,000 | | | | |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Colombia............ | | 4,000 | c/ 7,468 | 6,476 | 6,500 | | |
| Venezuela........... | | 2,004 | 2,689 | | | | |
| Ecuador............. | | | h/ 1,500 | | 1,280 | | |
| Peru................ | (Feb | | 1,198 | | | | |
| Bolivia,............ | (April | 734 | (1,500) | (1,[illegible] | 2,145 | 2,320 | |
| Chila............... | | 1,780 | 1,957 | 1,918 | | | |
| Brazil i/........... | Sept. | 30,705 | c/i/34,271 | | | | |
| Uruguay............. | | c/e/8,193 | 8,117 | k/8,432 | | | |
| Paraguay............ | Dec. f/ | 4,422 | 4,600 | h/4,300 | | | |
| Argentina........... | Dec. f/c/l/ | 25,867 | c/ 37,065 | | | h/30,000 | |
| South America estimated total 1926 | | 4,000 | 7,468 | 6,476 | 6,500 | | |
| Estimated total g/ | | 80,000 | 101,000 | | | | |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | |
| England............. | June | 5,843 | 5,824 | 6,163 | 6,253 | 6,275 | |
| Scotland............ | June | 1,203 | 1,171 | 1,205 | 1,198 | 1,204 | |
| Ireland............. | June | 4,847 | 4,996 | 4,659 | 4,614 | 4,746 | |
| Norway m/........... | June | n/ 1,134 | 1,128 | 1,151 | 1,200 | 1,209 | |
| Sweden.............. | June | 3,069 | 2,418 | h/2,100 | | | |
| Denmark............. | July | 2,717 | 2,613 | 2,758 | 2,838 | 2,912 | |
| Holland............. | (Ma-Ju) | 2,062 | 2,063 | | | | |
| Belgium............. | Dec. f/ | 1,926 | 1,550 | 1,628 | 1,655 | 1,712 | 1,739 |
| France ............. | Dec. f/ | 15,338 | 13,582 | 14,025 | 14,373 | 14,482 | 14,941 |
| Spain............... | Dec. f/ | 2,587 | 3,457 | 3,436 | 3,794 | 3,688 | |
| Portugal............ | | c/o/ 703 | 752 | 768 | | | |
| Italy i/............ | (Mar-April) | 6,590 | 6,925 | k/7,000 | | | |

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CON'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

| Country | Month of estimate | Average 1909-13 a/ | Average 1921-25 a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EUROPE, CONT'D | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Switzerland.......... | | c/ 1,443 | 1,443 | | 1,587 | | |
| Germany.............. | Dec. f/ | 18,474 | 16,786 | 17,326 | 17,202 | 17,221 | 17,983 |
| Austria.............. | Dec-Apr | 2,356 | 2,224 | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia........ | Dec. f/ | 4,596 | 4,469 | | 4,691 | | |
| Hungary.............. | Apr. | 2,150 | 1,858 | 1,920 | 1,847 | 1,805 | |
| Yugoslavia i/......... | Jan. | 5,155 | 4,122 | 3,796 | 3,738 | | |
| Greece i/............ | | 665 | 701 | | | | |
| Bulgaria i/........... | Dec. f/ | 2,048 | 2,148 | 1,560 | | | |
| Rumania i/............ | Dec. f/ | 5,648 | 5,570 | 5,583 | 5,219 | 4,992 | 4,552 |
| Poland............... | | 8,351 | 8,473 | k/ 8,950 | | 8,571 | |
| Lithuania............ | | 918 | 1,149 | 1,339 | 1,396 | | |
| Latvia............... | June | 912 | 868 | 907 | 955 | 967 | |
| Esthonia............. | Summer | 528 | 508 | 555 | 599 | 634 | |
| Finland.............. | Sept. | 1,605 | 1,847 | 1,871 | 1,860 | | |
| Russia (European)...... | Summer | p/ 38,545 | 34,105 | 42,269 | 43,058 | q/43,880 | |
| Total Europe count. rept'd all periods to 1927....... | | 101,851 | 94,016 | 103,585 | 104,805 | 105,727 | |
| to 1926....... | | 109,529 | 101,134 | 110,591 | 111,799 | | |
| Estimated total g/.. | | 141,000 | 133,000 | | | | |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | |
| Morocco.............. | | r/ 675 | 1,711 | 1,955 | 1,933 | 2,200 | |
| Algeria.............. | Sept. | 1,112 | 849 | 892 | 946 | 849 | |
| Tunis................ | Dec. f/ | 195 | 413 | 308 | 370 | 396 | |
| French West Africa.... | | 1,500 | 2,158 | 2,272 | 2,313 | | |
| French Sudan......... | | 1,019 | 1,086 | | | | |
| Nigeria.............. | | | 2,805 | 2,864 | 3,162 | | |
| French Cameroon....... | | | 385 | 325 | 332 | | |
| Egypt i/............. | Sept. | 1,316 | 1,310 | 1,400 | 1,485 | | |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.. | | | 864 | 935 | 1,500 | | |
| Italian Somaliland.... | Feb. | | c/j/1,246 | | | | |
| Eritrea.............. | | 517 | 506 | | | | |
| Kenya Colony......... | Mar-June | 754 | 3,038 | 3,417 | 3,413 | 3,476 | |
| Uganda............... | | 556 | 1,109 | 1,342 | 1,338 | | |
| French Equatorial Africa | | | 882 | | | | |
| Belgian Congo | | 500 | 495 | 480 | 465 | | |
| Portuguese East Africa | | | 270 | | | | |
| British Southwest Africa | | 206 | 561 | 572 | 621 | | |
| Bechuanaland.......... | | c/ 324 | 495 | 502 | 518 | | |
| Union of South Africa. | Apr-May | c/ 5,797 | 9,342 | 9,738 | | | |
| Basutoland............ | | c/ 437 | 604 | 631 | 645 | | |
| Rhodesia - | | | | | | | |
| Northern........... | Dec. f/ | 255 | 289 | 386 | 382 | 363 | |
| Southern........... | Dec. f/ | 509 | 1,794 | 2,009 | 2,102 | 2,189 | |

Continued -

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D)

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

| Country | Month of estimate | Average 1909-13 a/ | Average 1921-25 a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA, CONT'D | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Swaziland.............. | | 60 | 244 | | | | |
| Tanganyika Territory... | ... | 1,489 | 3,806 | 4,472 | 4,472 | | |
| Madagascar ........... | Feb. | 4,890 | 7,624 | 7,659 | | | |
| Total African countries rept'd all periods | | | | | | | |
| to 1927........ | | 2,071 | 3,345 | 3,595 | 3,800 | 3,797 | |
| to 1926........ | | 9,828 | 18,632 | 20,638 | 21,003 | | |
| Estimated total g/.. | | 27,000 | 46,000 | | | | |
| ASIA | | | | | | | |
| Turkey, European and Asiatic........... | | s/ 6,438 | 4,265 | 4,622 | 5,017 | 5,135 | |
| Persia............... | | | h/ 1,000 | | | | |
| Syria................ | | | 257 | 280 | 243 | | |
| India - i/ | | | | | | | |
| British........... | Dec to | 128,451 | 146,759 | 150,978 | 150,832 | | |
| Native States...... | April | 13,258 | 33,982 | 36,254 | | | |
| Ceylon i/............ | | 1,484 | 1,459 | | 1,457 | 1,537 | |
| Russia (Asiatic)...... | Summer | t/13,578 | u/10,996 | v/14,608 | v/15,445 | v/16,017 | |
| China, incl.Turkestan and Manchuria....... | | 21,997 | | | | | |
| Japan................ | Dec. f/ | 1,385 | 1,440 | 1,456 | 1,460 | | |
| Chosen............... | Dec. f/ | 966 | 1,567 | 1,605 | 1,591 | 1,595 | |
| Formosa i/............ | Dec. f/ | 473 | 407 | 383 | 379 | | |
| French-Indo China i/... | | p/ 4,616 | 3,390 | 3,643 | | | |
| Siam i/............... | | 4,501 | 6,701 | 8,003 | 8,230 | | |
| Philippine Islands i/.. | | 1,190 | 2,418 | 2,681 | 2,683 | | |
| Dutch East Indies - | | | | | | | |
| Java and Madura i/... | Dec. f/ | 5,091 | 5,289 | 5,656 | 5,721 | | |
| Other possessions i/. | Dec. f/ | 1,640 | 1,872 | 1,991 | 1,965 | | |
| Total Asia countries rept'd all periods | | | | | | | |
| to 1927...... | | 20,892 | 16,828 | 20,835 | 22,053 | 22,747 | |
| to 1926...... | | 163,713 | 181,714 | 191,983 | 193,323 | | |
| Estimated total g/.. | | 208,000 | 246,000 | | | | |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | |
| Australia........... | Dec. f/ | 11,535 | 13,789 | 13,309 | 13,280 | 11,888 | |
| New Zealand......... | Jan. | c/ 2,020 | 3,393 | 3,470 | 3,452 | 3,242 | |
| Total Oceania countries rept'd all periods | | | | | | | |
| to 1927......... | | 13,555 | 17,182 | 16,779 | 16,732 | 15,130 | |
| Estimated total g/.. | | 14,000 | 17,000 | | | | |

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

| Country | Month of estimate | Average 1909-13 a/ | Average 1921-25 a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| World total countries rept'd all periods | | | | | | | |
| to 1927......... | | 204,243 | 206,648 | 216,342 | 215,642 | 213,705 | |
| to 1926......... | | 374,468 | 408,566 | 425,570 | 426,518 | | |
| Estimated world total g/................ | | 546,000 | 629,000 | | | | |

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.
a/ Average for 5-year period if available otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries, the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used. b/ Year 1902. c/Census. d/Year 1918. e/Year 1908. f/Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figure for number of cattle in France as of December 31, 1920 has been put in the 1921 column. g/ This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. h/Unofficial. i/Buffaloes included. j/Year 1920. k/Year1924. l/June. m/ In rural communities only. n/September. o/Year 1906. p/Year 1916. q/ No estimate for Crimea so have included the 1926 estimate for that territory. Exclusive of Crimea the number is 43,633,400. r/ 1915. s/ In addition there were 832,163 buffaloes. t/ Year 1916. The 1920 census figures for Turkestan and Azerbaijan (part of Transcaucasia) have been included as no estimate was made for that region in 1916. u/Includes estimated number in Turkestan and Azerbaijan according to census of 1920 with the estimates for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 and the estimated number in Turkestan, Transcaucasia and Kazak-Kirghiz in 1924 with the year 1925 and 1926. v/Includes 7,170,900 cattle in Turkestan, Kazak-Kirghiz and Transcaucasia in 1924. The number in Siberia and the Far East only was as follows: 1925, 7,436,800; 1926, 8,273,900; 1927, 8,846,200.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, annual 1925-28

| Exporting and importing countries | Pre-war a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | From beginning of year to latest date available | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1927 | 1928 |
| PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| United States: | | | | | | |
| Inspected............. | 9,633 | 15,206 | 15,333 | 14,396 | c/ 5,921 | c/ 5,464 |
| Total b/.............. | 18,906 | 24,805 | 24,513 | 23,030 | | |
| Argentina: | | | | | | |
| In packing plants..... | 1,691 | 3,871 | 3,510 | 3,718 | d/ 1,522 | 1,279 |
| Total, excl. farm....... | 3,272 | 7,379 | | | | |
| Australia.............. | 1,572 | 2,434 | | | | |
| Netherlands: | | | | | | |
| Inspected e/.......... | 492 | 542 | 667 | | | |
| Uruguay: | | | | | | |
| In packing plants..... | 59 | 648 | 725 | 689 | d/ 441 | d/ 475 |
| Total, excl. farm....... | 914 | 1,233 | 1,293 | | | |
| New Zealand f/.......... | g/ 277 | h/ 469 | h/ 413 | | i/ 26 | i/ 146 |
| Canada: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm.... | 1,218 | 1,921 | 1,903 | 2,003 | j/ 425 | j/ 426 |
| PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| Germany: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm..... | 7,057 | 7,537 | 7,576 | 7,320 | k/ 1,785 | k/ 1,825 |
| United Kingdom........... | 3,302 | l/ 3,510 | l/ 3,415 | l/ 3,551 | | |
| France: | | | | | | |
| Inspected m/........... | 3,165 | 2,531 | 2,905 | 3,187 | | |
| Inspected and farm n/.. | 5,813 | 5,331 | 5,644 | 5,379 | | |
| Belgium: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm..... | 758 | 665 | 839 | | | |

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. c/ Five months, January-May. d/ In freezing establishments only first 5 months. e/ In addition there were the following number slaughtered on account of disease: 1909-13, 14,155; 1923, 27,885, 1924, 36,907; 1925, 36,138; 1926, 41,314. f/ Years ending March 31 of year following. g/ Excluding farm slaughter. h/ Including farm slaughter which for the years ending January 31 was as follows, - 1926, 11,023, 1927, 8,070. i/ Beef quarters exported, January-April inclusive. j/ Inspected January-May inclusive. k/ Inspected first quarter. l/ Unofficial estimates based on official method for England and Wales as published in the Agricultural Output of England and Wales, 1925. m/ Average 1909-13 slaughtering at municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 average 22 per cent of the cattle and 15 per cent of the calves slaughtered in municipal slaughter houses of all France. n/ Estimates based on method used by Dr. Louis G. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France pp. 126 and 127.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, annual 1925-28

| Exporting and importing countries | Pre-war a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | From beginning of year up to latest date available 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| United States: | | | | | | |
| Inspected | 4,100 | 5,476 | 5,753 | 5,276 | c/ 2,153 | c/ 1,921 |
| Total b/ | 7,157 | 7,146 | 8,418 | 7,693 | | |
| Argentina: | | | | | | |
| In packing plants | 1,196 | 2,177 | 1,925 | 2,182 | | |
| Total, excl. farm | 2,312 | 4,044 | | | | |
| Australia | | d/ 1,180 | | | | |
| Uruguay: | | | | | | |
| In packing plants | 32 | 254 | 288 | 274 | | |
| Total, excl. farm | 469 | 483 | 513 | | | |
| New Zealand e/ | f/ 221 | g/ 306 | g/ 289 | | h/ 4 | h/ 20 |
| Canada: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm | 426 | 692 | 685 | 711 | | |
| PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| Germany: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm | 2,139 | 2,032 | 2,085 | 2,092 | i/ 502 | i/ 523 |
| United Kingdom j/ | 1,714 | k/ 1,629 | k/ 1,579 | k/ 1,634 | l/ 259 | l/ 238 |
| France: | | | | | | |
| Inspected m/ | 1,240 | 1,090 | 1,176 | 1,281 | | |
| Inspected and farm n/ | 2,040 | 1,791 | 1,829 | 1,724 | | |
| Belgium: | | | | | | |
| Inspected and farm | 316 | 220 | 295 | | | |

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. c/ Five months January-May. d/Average production for 3 years ending 1925-26. e/ Years ending March 31 following. f/Excluding farm slaughter. g/Including farm slaughter. It was estimated as follows for the years ending January 31, 1926, 8,818,400 pounds, 1927 6,456,000 pounds. h/ Exports first 3 months. i/ Inspected first quarter. j/For years ending May 31 following. k/Estimated by multiplying slaughter by official average dressed weight. l/Receipts of home produced beef at London Central Markets, January-May inclusive. m/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weights at the Villette and Vangirar markets in Paris. No estimate available for 1927 so 1926 average weights used. n/ Prewar 1909-13 - 1925, estimated by Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent figures obtained by multiplying slaughter by average dressed weight.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Canada- | | | | |
| Pre-war.......... | 426,451 | 63,582 | 466,955 | 956,988 |
| 1921............. | 623,939 | 99,817 | 646,259 | 1,370,015 |
| 1922............. | 651,891 | 87,419 | 661,977 | 1,401,287 |
| 1923............. | 640,778 | 78,611 | 740,339 | 1,459,729 |
| 1924............. | 648,043 | 47,984 | 833,714 | 1,529,741 |
| 1925............. | 657,481 | 46,911 | 678,616 | 1,383,008 |
| 1926............. | 658,277 | 56,270 | 706,421 | 1,420,968 |
| 1927............. | 654,544 | 58,192 | 775,151 | 1,487,887 |
| United States a/ - | | | | |
| Pre-war.......... | 6,915,000 | 685,000 | 6,809,000 | 14,409,000 |
| 1921............. | 6,922,000 | 639,000 | 8,109,000 | 15,670,000 |
| 1922............. | 7,440,000 | 545,000 | 8,818,000 | 16,803,000 |
| 1923............. | 7,722,000 | 576,000 | 10,045,000 | 18,343,000 |
| 1924............. | 7,928,000 | 589,000 | 10,241,000 | 18,758,000 |
| 1925............. | 8,170,000 | 597,000 | 9,316,000 | 18,083,000 |
| 1926............. | 8,393,000 | 641,000 | 9,273,000 | 18,307,000 |
| 1927............. | 7,758,000 | 645,000 | 9,754,000 | 18,157,000 |
| Argentina b/- | | | | |
| Pre-war.......... | 1,336,874 | 87,245 | 29,467 | 1,453,586 |
| 1921............. | 1,212,834 | 153,848 | 77,239 | 1,443,921 |
| 1922............. | 1,966,845 | 169,483 | 80,396 | 2,216,724 |
| 1923............. | 2,699,220 | 128,671 | 78,474 | 2,906,365 |
| 1924............. | 1,298,233 | 21,300 | 53,871 | 2,003,404 |
| 1925............. | 2,439,493 | 57,005 | 76,147 | 2,572,645 |
| 1926............. | | | | |
| 1927............. | | | | |
| United Kingdom c/- | | | | |
| Pre-war.......... | 2,768,192 | 1,321,152 | 1,546,496 | 5,635,840 |
| 1921............. | 2,717,120 | 1,274,560 | 1,570,240 | 5,561,920 |
| 1922............. | 3,006,080 | 1,265,600 | 1,758,400 | 6,030,080 |
| 1923............. | 3,046,400 | 1,031,760 | 1,968,960 | 6,077,120 |
| 1924............. | d/3,045,525 | d/ 1,065,718 | 2,071,209 | 6,182,452 |
| 1925............. | d/3,187,093 | d/ 1,152,243 | e/ 1,373,102 | 6,212,438 |
| 1926............. | d/3,164,953 | d/ 1,210,074 | e/ 1,703,270 | 6,078,297 |
| 1927............. | d/3,108,605 | d/ 1,209,083 | e/ 2,023,987 | 6,341,675 |
| Denmark f/- | | | | |
| Pre-war.......... | 122,644 | 22,487 | 125,111 | 270,242 |
| 1921............. | | | | |
| 1922............. | 188,458 | 19,158 | 121,738 | 329,354 |
| 1923............. | | | | |
| 1924............. | | | | |
| 1925............. | | | | |
| 1926............. | | | | |
| 1927............. | | | | |

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Belgium- | | | | |
| Pre-war........ | 314,477 | 15,098 | 318,878 | 648,453 |
| 1921........... | 252,593 | 9,047 | 246,892 | 508,532 |
| 1922........... | 315,757 | 9,087 | 206,600 | 531,444 |
| 1923........... | 354,494 | 5,385 | 237,676 | 597,555 |
| 1924........... | 383,449 | 6,884 | 268,277 | 658,610 |
| 1925........... | 350,515 | 9,726 | 268,808 | 629,049 |
| 1926........... | 356,436 | 8,856 | 267,218 | 632,510 |
| 1927........... | | | | |
| France- g/ | | | | |
| Pre-war........ | 2,036,193 | 393,223 | 1,950,647 | 4,380,063 |
| 1921........... | 1,821,446 | 266,239 | 1,394,276 | 3,481,961 |
| 1922........... | 1,864,544 | 265,973 | 1,487,705 | 3,618,222 |
| 1923........... | 1,862,121 | 285,453 | 1,506,476 | 3,654,055 |
| 1924........... | 1,964,396 | 278,675 | 1,554,375 | 3,797,446 |
| 1925........... | 1,994,641 | 265,354 | 1,502,804 | 3,762,799 |
| 1926........... | 1,992,184 | 316,071 | | |
| 1927........... | h/1,868,879 | 270,328 | | |
| Germany i/- | | | | |
| Pre-war........ | 2,372,250 | 131,847 | 4,321,925 | 6,826,022 |
| 1921........... | 1,914,777 | 133,773 | 2,874,467 | 4,923,017 |
| 1922........... | 1,977,702 | 118,612 | 2,569,266 | 4,665,580 |
| 1923........... | 1,481,212 | 78,199 | 2,439,775 | 3,999,186 |
| 1924........... | 2,152,869 | 114,512 | 3,439,895 | 5,707,276 |
| 1925........... | 2,471,650 | 123,366 | 4,784,137 | 7,379,153 |
| 1926........... | 2,523,617 | 113,183 | 3,948,341 | 6,585,141 |
| 1927........... | 2,555,667 | 99,538 | 4,553,865 | 7,209,070 |
| Australia- | | | | |
| Pre-war........ | | | | |
| 1921........... | j/ 558,487 | j/ 362,881 | k/ 55,927 | 977,295 |
| 1922........... | | | k/ 60,754 | |
| 1923........... | | | k/ 66,372 | |
| 1924........... | j/ 809,130 | j/ 405,373 | k/ 67,969 | 1,282,472 |
| 1925........... | j/ 903,162 | j/ 371,408 | k/ 72,205 | 1,346,775 |
| 1926........... | j/ 972,964 | j/ 349,623 | | |
| 1927........... | | | | |

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| New Zealand- | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | | | | |
| 1921 ............ | 87,751 ) | | 37,645 | |
| 1922 ............ | 177,677 ) | | 34,447 | |
| 1923 ............ | 213,405 ) | l/ 117,375 | 37,261 | |
| 1924 ............ | 276,807 ) | | 48,012 | |
| 1925 ............ | 246,346 ) | | 47,166 | |
| 1926 ............ | 240,584 ) | | | |
| 1927 ............ | | | | |

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise stated.
a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard included with pork. The consumption of lard only was as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,065; 1921, 1,223; 1922, 1,558; 1923, 1,707; 1924, 1,749; 1925, 1,522; 1926, 1,584; 1927, 1,634. b/ Excludes consumption of meat produced on farms. c/ Consumption for season ending May 31, following year except for pork when figures are for calendar year pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in million pounds: average 1909-13 - 1,747; 1921-1,821; 1922 - 2,014; 1923 - 2,272; 1924 - 2,418 years ending May 31, 1926 - 2,125, 1927 - 1,950; 1928, 2,315. d/ Preliminary unofficial. Estimates obtained by adding net imports to estimated production. e/ Estimated consumption seasons ending May 31, following years. f/ Estimates of meat consumed in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled, "Agricultural Production in Denmark as published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924". g/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925 inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating except pork which in this table includes imported lard. Dr. Michael's estimates excluding imported lard are as follows in millions of pounds: pre-war, 1,934; 1921 - 1,339; 1922, 1,443; 1923 - 1,444; 1924 - 1,506; 1925 - 1,476. h/ Preliminary. i/ Estimated by adding net imports to production. j/ Consumption as officially estimated for 7 years ending 1920-21 and 3 years ending 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26. k/ Bacon and hams only. l/ Average for 10-years, 1917-18 to 1926-27.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada- | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Pre-war .......... | 60.9 | 9.1 | 66.7 | 136.7 |
| 1921 ............. | 71.0 | 11.4 | 73.5 | 155.9 |
| 1922 ............. | 72.9 | 9.8 | 74.0 | 156.8 |
| 1923 ............. | 70.6 | 8.6 | 81.5 | 160.7 |
| 1924 ............. | 70.2 | 5.2 | 90.4 | 165.8 |
| 1925 ............. | 70.2 | 5.0 | 72.5 | 147.7 |
| 1926 ............. | 70.1 | 6.0 | 75.2 | 151.3 |
| 1927 ............. | 68.8 | 6.1 | 81.4 | 156.3 |
| United States- a/ | | | | |
| Pre-war .......... | 74.0 | 7.3 | 72.7 | 154.0 |
| 1921 ............. | 63.9 | 5.9 | 74.8 | 144.6 |
| 1922 ............. | 67.7 | 5.0 | 80.3 | 153.0 |
| 1923 ............. | 69.1 | 5.2 | 90.0 | 164.3 |
| 1924 ............. | 69.7 | 5.2 | 90.1 | 165.0 |
| 1925 ............. | 70.8 | 5.2 | 80.8 | 156.8 |
| 1926 ............. | 71.6 | 5.5 | 79.2 | 156.3 |
| 1927 ............. | 65.4 | 5.4 | 82.3 | 153.1 |
| Argentina- b/ | | | | |
| Pre-war .......... | 254.9 | 32.2 | 15.1 | 302.2 |
| 1921 ............. | 195.0 | 38.7 | 26.8 | 260.5 |
| 1922 ............. | 293.3 | 29.1 | 24.1 | 246.5 |
| 1923 ............. | 320.8 | 23.4 | 26.1 | 370.3 |
| 1924 ............. | 300.7 | 15.7 | 27.7 | 344.1 |
| 1925 ............. | 264.7 | 15.8 | 24.3 | 304.8 |
| 1926 ............. | 245.7 | 19.6 | 25.0 | 290.3 |
| 1927 ............. | 260.7 | 20.2 | 28.5 | 309.4 |
| United Kingdom-c/ | | | | |
| Pre-war .......... | 61.3 | 29.3 | 34.2 | 124.8 |
| 1921 ............. | 57.2 | 26.9 | 33.2 | 117.3 |
| 1922 ............. | 62.9 | 26.5 | 37.0 | 126.4 |
| 1923 ............. | 63.8 | 24.9 | 41.2 | 129.9 |
| 1924 ............. | d/ 63.4 | d/ 22.1 | 43.1 | 128.6 |
| 1925 ............. | d/ 66.2 | d/ 23.9 | e/ 38.9 | 129.0 |
| 1926 ............. | d/ 65.5 | d/ 25.0 | e/ 35.2 | 125.7 |
| 1927 ............. | d/ 64.0 | d/ 24.9 | 41.7 | 130.6 |

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified counties, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Denmark- f/ | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | 44.5 | 8.2 | 45.4 | 98.1 |
| 1921 ............ | | | | |
| 1922 ............ | 57.7 | 5.9 | 37.2 | 100.8 |
| 1923 ............ | | | | |
| 1924 ............ | | | | |
| 1925 ............ | | | | |
| 1926 ............ | | | | |
| 1927 ............ | | | | |
| Belgium- | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | 41.6 | 2.0 | 42.2 | 85.8 |
| 1921 ............ | 33.8 | 1.2 | 33.0 | 68.0 |
| 1922 ............ | 41.8 | 1.2 | 27.4 | 70.4 |
| 1923 ............ | 46.6 | .7 | 31.3 | 78.6 |
| 1924 ............ | 49.9 | .9 | 34.9 | 85.7 |
| 1925 ............ | 45.2 | 1.2 | 34.7 | 81.1 |
| 1926 ............ | 45.2 | 1.1 | 33.9 | 80.2 |
| 1927 ............ | | | | |
| France- g/ | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | 49.2 | 9.5 | 47.0 | 105.7 |
| 1921 ............ | 46.4 | 6.8 | 35.6 | 88.8 |
| 1922 ............ | 47.4 | 6.8 | 37.8 | 92.0 |
| 1923 ............ | 47.0 | 7.2 | 38.0 | 92.2 |
| 1924 ............ | 49.3 | 7.0 | 40.0 | 96.3 |
| 1925 ............ | 49.7 | 6.6 | 37.3 | 93.6 |
| 1926 ............ | 48.9 | 7.8 | | |
| 1927 ............ | 45.9 | 6.6 | | |
| Germany- h/ | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | 40.6 | 2.3 | 73.1 | 116.0 |
| 1921 ............ | 30.7 | 2.1 | 46.0 | 78.8 |
| 1922 ............ | 31.9 | 1.9 | 41.4 | 75.2 |
| 1923 ............ | 23.7 | 1.2 | 39.7 | 64.6 |
| 1924 ............ | 34.3 | 1.8 | 54.7 | 90.8 |
| 1925 ............ | 39.1 | 2.0 | 59.9 | 101.0 |
| 1926 ............ | 39.7 | 1.8 | 62.0 | 103.5 |
| 1927 ............ | 40.2 | 1.6 | 71.6 | 113.4 |
| Australia - i/ | | | | |
| New South Wales- | | | | |
| Pre-war ......... | 152.3 | 97.5 | 14.4 | 264.2 |
| 1921 ............ | 94.0 | 66.1 | 10.7 | 170.8 |
| 1922 ............ | 112.6 | 86.1 | 14.6 | 213.3 |
| 1923 ............ | 123.0 | 78.3 | 13.9 | 215.2 |
| 1924 ............ | 126.1 | 59.9 | 14.8 | 200.8 |
| 1925 ............ | 125.3 | 54.7 | 15.6 | 195.6 |
| 1926 ............ | | | | |
| 1927 ............ | | | | |

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future work issues)

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| New Zealand - j/ | | | | |
| Pre-war .......... | | | | |
| 1921 ............ | | | | |
| 1922 ............ | | | 29.3 | |
| 1923 ............ | 147.1 | 91 | 26.3 | 298.1 |
| 1924 ............ | | | 27.9 | |
| 1925 ............ | | | 35.3 | |
| 1926 ............ | | | 33.9 | |
| 1927 ............ | | | | |

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise states. In some cases the figures in this table differ slightly from those in other issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets." The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of these issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only, is as follows; pre-war, 13.6 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3; 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8. b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. c/ For season ending May 31 following year except for pork when estimates are for calendar years pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds; average 1909-13, 38.7, 1921, 38.5; 1922, 42.4; 1923, 47.6; 1924, 50.3. Year ending May 31, 1926, 44.1; 1927, 40.3; 1928, 47.7. d/ Preliminary unofficial. e/ For season ending May 31 following year. f/ Figures based on estimates of meat consumption in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled "Agricultural Production in Denmark" published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. g/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925 inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population. h/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population. i/ Average per capita consumption in all Australia for the 7 years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef and Veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds and for three years ending 1925-26 for beef and veal, 166 pounds and mutton and lamb 60 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams only is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925, 12 pounds. j/ Average per capita consumption for 10-year period ending with 1926 for beef and 1927 for mutton. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Price movements

The direction of cattle and beef price movements in all of the world's important markets has been upward generally since the middle of 1927, with the direction particularly marked since January 1928. The situation in the United States has followed as a result of several successive years of reduced herds, and the domestic market has become increasingly attractive to imported beef. See tables, pages 222 to 224.

The price at which beef sells in Europe has considerable effect upon the demand for American pork products in our leading foreign markets for those commodities. It has been pointed out that in general, the European consumption of beef has given way more or less to pork consumption in recent years, especially in Great Britain, the leading foreign buyer of American pork. In an earlier issue of Foreign Crops and Markets (July 16, 1928) we pointed out the general fact that price differences between various forms of meat as a rule do not reduce the total consumption of all meat, but that they do influence to some extent the consumer's choice as between higher priced and lower priced meats. It was pointed out also that fresh meats of various kinds cannot be said to be directly competitive with cured pork of the type comprising the bulk of the United States pork exports other than lard. There is evidence to show, however, that when one kind of meat, such as pork in its various forms, is appreciably cheaper than other kinds, such as beef and veal, or mutton and lamb, then there is a tendency on the part of the consumer to favor the cheaper sorts of meat.

Throughout the 1927-28 pork marketing season beginning November 1, 1927, beef prices in Great Britain have risen more rapidly and to a relatively greater extent than have those of either mutton and lamb or fresh pork. Beef prices were rising faster than cured pork also until the beginning of the sharp pork price increase which became evident in May, 1928. By June, 1928 the average wholesale price of Argentine chilled hindquarters at London had reached a point 13.6 per cent higher than the November average, while forequarters were 8.2 per cent higher, and first quality British beef was averaging 20.3 per cent higher than in November. British fresh pork, however, at the high point reached in January 1928 was only 3.6 per cent above November, 1927, and by June had declined to a point 12.8 per cent below the beginning of the season. In cured pork, the average price of Danish Wiltshire sides from December 1927 to May 1928 did not vary far from the November average. A sharp increase since May, however, put the average for July about 27 per cent above that of November. It should be pointed out that the indicated increases in beef prices have been fairly regular each month, whereas the increase in cured pork prices occurred practically within the two months of June and July.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Average monthly prices in Liniers market, Argentina - in cents per pound

CHILLED

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924... | | | | | 3.58 | 3.84 | 4.57 | 4.90 | 5.05 | 6.00 | 5.12 | 4.58 | |
| 1925... | 5.09 | 5.23 | 6.44 | 6.24 | 6.48 | 6.02 | 6.23 | 6.59 | 6.59 | 5.96 | 5.47 | 5.08 | 5.95 |
| 1926... | 5.27 | 5.36 | 5.09 | 5.30 | 4.80 | 5.27 | 5.50 | 5.58 | 5.33 | 4.51 | 4.08 | 3.96 | 5.00 |
| 1927... | 4.26 | 4.85 | 4.63 | 4.89 | 4.66 | 5.07 | 5.99 | 6.45 | 5.65 | 6.92 | 5.68 | 5.39 | 5.46 |

FROZEN

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924... | | | | | 3.13 | 3.24 | 3.98 | 4.28 | 4.44 | 5.50 | 4.44 | 4.23 | |
| 1925... | 4.73 | 4.87 | 5.91 | 5.55 | 5.58 | 5.10 | 5.31 | 5.67 | 5.86 | 5.40 | 4.90 | 4.89 | 5.31 |
| 1926... | 4.75 | 4.83 | 4.44 | 4.63 | 4.59 | 4.44 | 4.69 | 4.72 | 4.53 | 4.03 | 3.67 | 3.49 | 4.40 |
| 1927... | 3.84 | 4.37 | 4.20 | 4.34 | 4.04 | 4.45 | 5.36 | 5.78 | 5.83 | 5.82 | 5.06 | 4.87 | 4.83 |

CONTINENTAL

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924... | | | | | 2.98 | 3.10 | 3.69 | 4.13 | 4.28 | 5.33 | 4.26 | 3.88 | |
| 1925... | 4.54 | 4.69 | 5.73 | 5.20 | 5.22 | 4.74 | 4.94 | 5.31 | 5.49 | 5.03 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 5.02 |
| 1926... | 4.72 | 4.80 | 4.37 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.62 | 4.78 | 4.78 | 4.63 | 4.15 | 3.85 | 3.74 | 4.47 |
| 1927... | 4.00 | 4.60 | 4.35 | 4.38 | 4.09 | 4.46 | 5.38 | 5.70 | 5.79 | 5.86 | 5.06 | 4.83 | 4.88 |

CONSUMPTION

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924... | | | | | 2.24 | 2.21 | 2.66 | 3.06 | 3.52 | 4.33 | 3.92 | 3.53 | |
| 1925... | 3.82 | 4.15 | 4.48 | 3.99 | 4.14 | 4.01 | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 4.15 | 4.51 | 4.20 |
| 1926... | 4.30 | 4.29 | 3.86 | 4.10 | 3.97 | 4.11 | 4.34 | 4.35 | 4.31 | 4.04 | 3.81 | 3.63 | 4.09 |
| 1927... | 3.99 | 4.47 | 4.27 | 4.22 | 3.99 | 4.24 | 4.93 | 5.24 | 5.08 | 5.47 | 4.98 | 4.91 | 4.65 |

CALVES

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924... | | | | | 2.09 | 2.36 | 2.66 | 3.21 | 3.52 | 4.33 | 3.92 | 3.53 | |
| 1925... | 3.82 | 3.97 | 4.30 | 3.99 | 3.96 | 4.01 | 4.21 | 4.76 | 4.76 | 4.28 | 4.52 | 4.51 | 4.25 |
| 1926... | 4.58 | 4.58 | 3.25 | 4.25 | 4.19 | 4.36 | 4.59 | 4.76 | 4.77 | 4.44 | 4.14 | 4.09 | 4.33 |
| 1927... | 4.35 | 4.85 | 4.50 | 4.47 | 4.20 | 4.49 | 4.84 | 5.30 | 5.00 | 5.76 | 5.29 | 5.22 | 4.85 |

Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina, October 15, 1927

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CHILLED BEEF, STEERS (SPECIAL): Monthly average prices per pound at Buenos Aires, 1924 to 1928

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| January .......... | 3.19 | 5.54 | 5.40 | 4.21 | 6.11 |
| February ......... | 3.40 | 5.54 | 5.42 | 4.73 | 5.86 |
| March ............ | 3.61 | 6.20 | 5.27 | 4.63 | 6.21 |
| April ............ | 3.50 | 6.20 | 5.39 | 5.03 | a/ 6.33 |
| May .............. | 3.56 | 6.51 | 5.82 | 4.81 | 6.65 |
| June ............. | 3.76 | 6.48 | 5.24 | 5.15 | |
| July ............. | 4.51 | 6.54 | 5.58 | 5.95 | |
| August ........... | 4.93 | 6.72 | 5.70 | 6.55 | |
| September ........ | 5.15 | 6.91 | 5.45 | 6.48 | |
| October .......... | 5.95 | 6.25 | 4.53 | 7.13 | |
| November ......... | 5.62 | 5.66 | 4.06 | 6.34 | |
| December ......... | 5.42 | 5.32 | 4.21 | 5.81 | |
| Average ....... | 4.38 | 6.16 | 5.16 | 5.52 | |

Review of River Plate.
a/ April 4 and 26 quotations only.

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| January ......... | 10.54 | 15.81 | 13.18 | 11.79 | 13.94 |
| February ........ | 12.60 | 14.79 | 12.93 | 11.91 | 14.00 |
| March ........... | 10.40 | 15.24 | 12.98 | 10.90 | 14.13 |
| April ........... | 13.89 | 14.59 | 14.00 | 11.53 | 15.52 |
| May ............. | 13.00 | 14.57 | 15.08 | 12.55 | 15.92 |
| June ............ | 11.83 | 15.70 | 15.61 | 15.11 | 16.54 |
| July ............ | 11.21 | 17.27 | 14.07 | 15.52 | |
| August .......... | 12.89 | 17.05 | 15.01 | 15.92 | |
| September ....... | 14.07 | 16.22 | 14.07 | 14.76 | |
| October ......... | 13.61 | 15.95 | 15.33 | 14.45 | |
| November ........ | 15.43 | 14.55 | 12.88 | 14.55 | |
| December ........ | 14.73 | 14.00 | 14.28 | 14.11 | |
| Average ....... | 12.83 | 15.48 | 14.12 | 13.59 | |

Agricultural Market Report.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED FOREQUARTERS): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| January ........ | 7.06 | 10.58 | 8.93 | 7.60 | 8.92 |
| February ....... | 9.00 | 10.75 | 8.05 | 8.11 | 8.87 |
| March .......... | 7.38 | 10.76 | 7.00 | 6.89 | 9.38 |
| April .......... | 8.60 | 9.49 | 6.72 | 6.02 | 9.00 |
| May ............ | 9.46 | 8.50 | 8.49 | 5.96 | 9.58 |
| June ........... | 5.89 | 7.29 | 9.02 | 7.25 | 10.14 |
| July ........... | 5.18 | 8.48 | 7.92 | 8.17 | |
| August ......... | 5.86 | 9.46 | 9.95 | 7.96 | |
| September ...... | 6.77 | 9.91 | 8.05 | 8.49 | |
| October ........ | 7.83 | 10.72 | 9.00 | 9.00 | |
| November ....... | 9.94 | 10.52 | 8.26 | 9.37 | |
| December ....... | 10.03 | 10.06 | 9.29 | 8.87 | |
| Average ..... | 7.82 | 9.73 | 8.39 | 7.81 | |

Agricultural Market Report.

BEEF (FIRST QUALITY ENGLISH): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| January ........ | 17.97 | 19.92 | 19.26 | 16.73 | 16.02 |
| February ....... | 18.96 | 19.64 | 19.26 | 17.11 | 16.60 |
| March .......... | 17.54 | 19.60 | 19.16 | 16.29 | 18.50 |
| April .......... | 18.57 | 20.60 | 19.52 | 17.24 | 20.00 |
| May ............ | 18.96 | 21.24 | 21.80 | 17.62 | 21.39 |
| June ........... | 20.16 | 21.14 | 19.06 | 18.75 | 22.56 |
| July ........... | 19.12 | 20.63 | 19.52 | 19.26 | |
| August ......... | 19.03 | 20.64 | 18.76 | 18.55 | |
| September ...... | 17.77 | 19.44 | 17.84 | 17.68 | |
| October ........ | 16.94 | 19.50 | 17.11 | 15.46 | |
| November ....... | 17.57 | 18.88 | 16.35 | 14.50 | |
| December ....... | 18.91 | 19.46 | 16.86 | 14.70 | |
| Average ..... | 18.47 | 20.04 | 18.71 | 16.99 | |

Agricultural Market Report.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

### United States beef imports

An increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding 1927 period is shown in the total imports of beef and veal into the United States for the period January-May 1928. The heavy increase is due entirely to the result of increased imports from New Zealand, encouraged by the unusually favorable market for beef prevailing in the United States during the past year. The imports from New Zealand were more than 2,000,000 pounds larger during the period indicated than imports from the same source for the whole year 1924, when they were the heaviest of any year since the war. In general, however, the annual imports of beef and veal into the United States in the post-war period have been well under those of 1914, as shown in the accompanying table, although there has been a tendency toward increased imports since 1925, notwithstanding the absence of South American beef resulting from quarantine regulations. Imports from Canada have constituted the bulk of the trade since the war. In the 5-month period indicated, imports from that source this year amounted to over 50 per cent of the total, and to about 88 per cent for the calendar year 1927.

BEEF AND VEAL: United States imports, years, 1913, 1922-27 and five months, 1928

| Year ended December 31 | Canada | Argentina | Uruguay | Australia | New Zealand | Other countries | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| 1914 a/b/.......... | 15,920 | 59,775 | 25,903 | 19,859 | 859 | 57,821 | 180,137 |
| 1915 a/............ | 15,305 | 130,681 | 13,803 | 10,482 | 1,602 | 12,619c/ | 184,491 |
| 1922.............. | 19,625 | 11,103 | 2,190 | 1,530 | 1,803 | 443 | 36,694 |
| 1923.............. | 13,800 | 1,501 | 131 | 1,394 | 2,500 | 30 | 19,356 |
| 1924.............. | 9,575 | 3,765 | 406 | 348 | 3,988 | 22 | 18,104 |
| 1925.............. | 11,041 | 322 | 136 | 2,061 | 2,300 | 10 | 15,870 |
| 1926.............. | 13,924 | 1,488 | 209 | 2,997 | 1,447 | 41 | 20,105 |
| 1927.............. | 37,780 | 0 | 0 | 2,254 | 2,537 | 3 | 42,574 |
| 1927-Jan.-May..... | 6,778 | 0 | 0 | 1,069 | 738 | 1 | 8,586 |
| 1928-Jan.-May..... | 6,867 | 0 | 0 | 672 | 6,013 | 61 | 13,613 |

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1914-1926 - official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1927-28. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Includes period from October 3, 1913 to June 30, 1914. c/ First full years available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Exports of cattle, calves and beef a/ to the United States, Great Britain and total 1922-1927, January-May, 1928.

| Item and year | United States | Great Britain | Total exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number | Number |
| CATTLE: | | | |
| 1922 | 189,760 | 18,475 | 212,772 |
| 1923 | 96,873 | 57,672 | 160,771 |
| 1924 | 97,847 | 79,435 | 183,242 |
| 1925 | 86,748 | 110,868 | 204,378 |
| 1926 | 92,962 | 79,985 | 176,343 |
| 1927 | 204,336 | 8,263 | 216,209 |
| January-May- | | | |
| 1927 | 28,401 | 8,263 | 35,222 |
| 1928 | 33,847 | --- | 34,251 |
| CALVES: | | | |
| 1922 | 27,720 | --- | 27,955 |
| 1923 | 24,074 | --- | 24,219 |
| 1924 | 35,178 | --- | 35,359 |
| 1925 | 62,313 | --- | 62,814 |
| 1926 | 65,333 | --- | 65,625 |
| 1927 | 78,668 | --- | 79,065 |
| January-May - | | | |
| 1927 | 29,763 | --- | 29,783 |
| 1928 | 29,036 | --- | 29,058 |
| BEEF: | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| 1922 | 18,583,600 | 6,231,900 | 26,340,000 |
| 1923 | 13,087,300 | 6,232,400 | 22,772,000 |
| 1924 | 9,808,200 | 6,364,600 | 23,206,800 |
| 1925 | 10,105,200 | 10,423,400 | 34,627,700 |
| 1926 | 16,242,000 | 3,517,100 | 27,233,800 |
| 1927 | 51,473,400 | 580,800 | 56,741,800 |
| January-May - | | | |
| 1927 | 10,848,400 | 499,400 | 13,583,400 |
| 1928 | 12,935,900 | --- | 14,295,500 |

Seventh Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927, May 1927 and 1928. Dominion Livestock Branch, Canada.

a/ Includes fresh, chilled, frozen and pickled beef.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

European beef imports

In recent years, and continuing into the first half of 1928, most of the important continental European importers of beef, fresh, chilled or frozen, have generally taken diminishing quantities. In such cases as Germany, where beef consumption has increased over the pre-war period, the additional beef available has been primarily the result of increased domestic production. In Great Britain, however, imports in recent years have been above the pre-war level, as has per capita consumption. Following are some details covering the imports of a few outstanding European countries. See tables, pages 229 to 231.

Great Britain

British imports of chilled beef, the leading item in the imported beef trade of that country, declined 13.6 per cent in the 5 months January-May 1928 as against the same months of 1927. Argentina bore the brunt of that reduction. There has been a decided shift from frozen to chilled beef in the last few years of the British beef trade, so that reductions in chilled beef receipts are especially significant. It should be noted also that imports of frozen beef during the 1928 period indicated were 19.1 per cent under the comparable 1927 figures. Fresh beef imports so far this year, while insignificant in the total supply situation, show a heavy increase over 1927. Since the imposition of the quarantine in 1926 against continental fresh meat, British imports of that class have been recorded under "Other countries", which would include the United States, Irish Free State and Canada as the important non-continental sources of fresh beef entering British trade.

Over a relatively short period of time, such as the last few years appearing in the table on page 229, the dependence of Great Britain upon imported meat for at least 50 per cent of her beef requirements precludes any radical reduction in the quantities imported. Preliminary unofficial estimates of per capita consumption of beef declined 3.3 per cent from 1925 to 1927, but the estimate of 64 pounds for the latter year showed an increase over the average of 1909-13 of 4.4 per cent. Total imports of frozen and chilled beef in 1927 were 5.5 per cent under those of 1926, but 1.2 per cent and 36.1 per cent over 1925 and 1913 respectively. It is noteworthy, however, that in the recent years of decline in per capita consumption of beef, the rate of pork consumption has been rising, and in 1927, according to unofficial figures, was 21.9 per cent above the pre-war average.

Argentina continues as the leading source of British imports of chilled and frozen beef. Efforts on the part of Australia to become a factor in the chilled beef trade have not yet resulted in the movement from that source of significant quantities of beef so treated. In fact, frozen beef imports from Australia declined from 33.1 per cent of the total frozen imports of 1925 to 21.4 per cent in 1927. New Zealand shows signs of securing a somewhat larger share of the business, while the position of Uruguay remains practically unchanged. The place of the United States in that trade is one of dwindling importance since the removal of the stimulus given by war demands, although this country maintains a lead over Canada in the trade indicated.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Germany

The outstanding point in the German imported beef trade is the sharp decline in recent years in the quantities of frest beef taken from such neighboring countries as Belgium and Denmark. That decline may be attributed directly to increased domestic production. The business in imported chilled and frozen beef was well maintained in the years 1925 to 1927, but the figures so far available for 1928 show a sharp break below the same months of 1927. The net result of the German beef supply situation has been a steady imcrease in per capita consumption since the war, with the 1927 figure of 40.2 pounds only a small fraction under that of the 1909-13 average. Pork consumption by 1927 also was almost back to pre-war levels.

Fresh beef imports into Germany for the 5 months January-May 1928 were 10.5 per cent under the comparable figures for 1927. By that year, the declining tendency in fresh beef imports had brought the total for 1927 to a point 37.9 per cent under 1925. Belgium and Denmark have been severely hit by the growing independence of Germany in the matter of fresh beef. The Netherlands, however, has managed to increase its share of the business and stands as the leading source of German fresh beef imports. In chilled and frozen beef, the 1928 figures to May indicated reduced imports to a point 22 per cent below the same months of 1927. The total for that year, however, was larger than either 1925 or 1926, with Argentina as the leading source.

France

The post-war beef shortage in France resulted in very heavy imports into that country in recent years. Unlike Germany, however, France has not drawn heavily upon nearby countries for fresh beef, but depended almost exclusively upon overseas frozen and chilled beef to supplement the slowly recovering domestic supplies. In the case of France, however, the apparent per capita consumption of beef has declined in recent years, as have the beef imports, with the consumption rate of 45.9 pounds for 1927 being 6.7 per cent under the pre-war figure, and even below that of 1921. The 1928 trade figures available indicate additional declines in imports.

Of the important European beef importing countries, France presents the most striking increases of post-war imports over pre-war times, undoubtedly as a result of the severe war losses sustained in livestock. The 1913 figures for chilled and frozen beef imports stood at only 3,326,000 pounds. In 1927 the imports of 105,633,000 pounds showed a decline of 44.5 per cent below the high point reached in 1925. Before the war, Argentina supplied most of the overseas beef received, either directly or via Great Britain, and little or none came from other South American countries. In 1927, however, Uruguay was almost equally important as Argentina in the French trade, and Brazil had become a factor also.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, Cont'd

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1925-1927; January-May, 1927 and 1928

| Country from which imported | Year ended December 31 | | | | January-May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| BEEF, FRESH: | | | | | | |
| Denmark(incl.Faroe Islands)....... | 34 | 3,436 | 2,799 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands....... | 219 | 393 | 211 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| Irish Free State.. | b/ | 548 | 694 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| Other countries... | 19 | 729 | 936 | 2,663 | 525 | 3,979 |
| Total.......... | 272 | 5,106 | 4,640 | 2,663 | 525 | 3,979 |
| BEEF, CHILLED: | | | | | | |
| Argentina......... | 584,194 | 841,270 | 1,003,162 | 1,119,262 | 517,915 | 423,807 |
| Uruguay........... | 3,582 | 79,345 | 78,392 | 37,725 | 20,221 | 28,745 |
| Canada............. | 0 | 1,024 | 0 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| Other countries... | 0 | 467 | 2,402 | 9,177 | 772 | 11,564 |
| Total.......... | 587,776 | 922,106 | 1,084,156 | 1,166,164 | 538,908 | 464,116 |
| BEEF, FROZEN: | | | | | | |
| Argentina......... | 219,056 | 171,053 | 162,196 | 175,270 | 80,057 | 38,952 |
| Australia......... | 150,916 | 153,435 | 188,686 | 71,987 | 13,139 | 16,417 |
| Canada............. | 734 | 13,624 | 6,535 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| New Zealand........ | 27,347 | 58,617 | 60,573 | 37,057 | 5,503 | 23,111 |
| Uruguay............ | 44,506 | 32,029 | 29,067 | 28,170 | 9,818 | 8,331 |
| United States...... | 164 | 10,617 | 9,500 | 8,738 | 4,133 | 1,961 |
| Other countries.... | 0 | 22,116 | 4,741 | 14,776 | 2,535 | 4,347 |
| Total.......... | 442,723 | 461,491 | 401,299 | 355,998 | 115,185 | 93,119 |

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1913, 1925 and 1926; and Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade of the United Kingdom, December 1927 and May 1928. a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Not separately reported prior to 1923.

GERMANY: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1925-1927, January-April, 1927 and 1928

| Country from | Year ended December 31 | | | | January-April | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| BEEF, FRESH | | | | | | |
| Belgium................ | 557 | 3,476 | 12,916 | 6,968 | 2,699 | 2,810 |
| Denmark................ | 27,225 | 51,464 | 32,031 | 4,068 | 2,152 | 2,560 |
| Netherlands............ | 20,542 | 18,424 | 20,415 | 32,090 | 12,912 | 8,952 |
| Austria................ | 896 | 1,282 | 618 | 508 | 181 | 127 |
| United States.......... | 23 | b/ | b/ | 204 | b/ | b/ |
| United Kingdom......... | 76 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Lithuania.............. | -- | 1,170 | 354 | 365 | 163 | 40 |
| Memel.................. | -- | 2,372 | 510 | 1,340 | 353 | 554 |
| Other countries........ | 17,427 | 899 | 882 | 3,888 | 336 | 1,952 |
| Total.............. | 66,746 | 79,087 | 67,726 | 49,431 | 18,796 | 16,995 |

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1925-1927, January-April 1927 and 1928, cont'd

| Country from which imported | Year ended December 31 1913 a/ | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | January-April 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| CHILLED AND FROZEN: c/ | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom....... | | 118 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Netherlands.......... | | 404 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Argentina............ | | 215,941 | 233,809 | 257,158 | 95,001 | 67,147 |
| United States........ | | 9,932 | 1,997 | 1,334 | 419 | 124 |
| Brazil............... | | 7,438 | 2,658 | 3,557 | 250 | 1,081 |
| Australia............ | | 14,417 | 8,375 | 9,101 | 2,008 | 4,377 |
| New Zealand.......... | | 1,510 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Belgium.............. | | 777 | 370 | b/ | b | b/ |
| Uruguay.............. | | 5,778 | 11,501 | 8,534 | 1,821 | 4,793 |
| Other countries..... | | 1,961 | 1,814 | 826 | 132 | 339 |
| Total............... | | 258,267 | 260,524 | 280,510 | 99,631 | 77,861 |

Compiled from der Auswartige Handel Deutchlands, 1924-1926, and Monatliche Nachweise uber den auswartigen handel Deutchlands, December 1927 and April 1927 and 1928. a/ Not separately classified, includes fresh, chilled and frozen. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Fig.1913, included in "BEEF, FRESH"

FRANCE: Imports of beef, fresh and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1924-2927

| Country from which imported | Year ending December 31st 1913 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | January-March 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| FROZEN AND CHILLED a/ | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom.. | 3,237 | 17,828 | 18,841 | 10,961 | 11,958 | 2,855 | 71 |
| Brazil.......... | | 25,427 | 21,937 | 18,648 | 10,466 | 2,[illegible]08 | 2[illegible] |
| Uruguay......... | 5,[illegible] | 45,326 | 50,589 | 38,944 | 40,618 | 5,065 | 2,132 |
| Argentina....... | 213 | 97,611 | 97,291 | 63,030 | 41,673 | 12,116 | 2,627 |
| Madagascar...... | | 7,677 | 6,149 | 4,229 | 5,014 | 1,438 | 693 |
| Netherlands..... | 906 | 3,364 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| United States... | | 243 | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Other countries. | 742 | 2,162 | 18,791 | 16,729 | 11,079 | 2,002 | 766 |
| Total......... | 5,098 | 199,638 | 213,648 | 142,541 | 120,808 | 23,584 | d/6,509 |
| Total fresh beef c/ | 1,772 | 18,939 | 23,106 | 11,724 | 15,175 | 20,911 | 1,314 |

Source: Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation - 1913 and 1923-1925. Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Exterieur de la France, December 1926, 1927 and March 1928. a/ Includes fresh beef. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Included in total of "frozen and chilled". d/ Does not include "fresh".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports of beef, by countries, years 1913, 1925-1927 and Jan.-May, 1928

| Country from which imported | Year ended December 31 | | | | January-May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH: | | | | | | |
| Germany ............. | 65 | 5 | 58 | 44 | | |
| Belgium ............. | 127 | 0 | 71 | 174 | | |
| United Kingdom ....... | 4,290 | 1 | 6 | a/ | | |
| Denmark & Faroe Is..., | 0 | 166 | 1,044 | a/ | | |
| Argentina ............ | 2,929 | 584 | 670 | a/ | | |
| Other countries ...... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 16 | | |
| Total imports ..... | 7,413 | 756 | 1,860 | 234 | b/ 29 | b/ 236 |
| BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED, OR FROZEN: | | | | | | |
| Belgium .............. | | 205 | 225 | 123 | a/ | a/ |
| United Kingdom ....... | | 330 | 120 | 73 | a/ | a/ |
| Argentina ............ | | 55,494 | 47,789 | 30,448 | 12,033 | 10,483 |
| Uruguay .............. | | 95 | 95 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| Other countries ...... | | 14 | 14 | 145 | 6 | 62 |
| Total imports ..... | c/ | 56,138 | 48,243 | 30,789 | 12,039 | 10,545 |
| BEEF, SALTED: | | | | | | |
| Germany .............. | | 8 | 2 | a/ | | |
| United Kingdom ....... | | 91 | 74 | 93 | | |
| United States ........ | | 59 | 71 | 37 | | |
| Dutch East Indies .... | | 4 | 4 | a/ | | |
| Argentina ............ | | 318 | 61 | 117 | | |
| Other countries ...... | | 4 | 3 | 26 | | |
| Total imports ..... | c/ | 484 | 215 | 273 | b/ 121 | b/ 99 |
| BEEF, SMOKED OR DRIED: | | | | | | |
| Germany .............. | | d/ | a/ | | | |
| Belgium .............. | | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Dutch East Indies..... | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Argentina ............ | | a/ | 6 | | | |
| Other countries ...... | | d/ | 1 | | | |
| Total imports ..... | d/ | 3 | 18 | b/ 9 | b/ 4 | b/ 4 |

Compiled from Statistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer 1925 and 1926; and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, December 1927, May 1927 and 1928.

a/ If any included in "Other countries." b/ Not given by countries. c/ Not separately classified. d/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

NETHERLANDS: Exports of beef, by countries, years 1913, 1925-1927 and Jan.-May, 1928

| Country to which exported | Year ended December 31 | | | | January-May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1927 | 1928 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH: | | | | | | |
| Germany | 21,876 | 13,164 | 18,755 | 30,326 | 14,874 | 10,412 |
| Belgium | 906 | 64 | 276 | 4,837 | 4,145 | 1,936 |
| United Kingdom | 16,597 | 21,146 | 14,719 | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| France | 0 | 670 | 112 | 456 | 371 | a/ |
| Other countries | 949 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 71 |
| Total exports | 40,328 | 35,045 | 33,871 | 35,622 | 19,392 | 12,419 |
| BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED OR FROZEN: | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | 0 | b/ | | | |
| United Kingdom | | b/ | 3 | | | |
| France | | 5 | a/ | | | |
| Other countries | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Total exports | c/ | 6 | 5 | d/ 2 | 0 | 0 |
| BEEF, SALTED: | | | | | | |
| Germany | | 7 | 3 | | | |
| United Kingdom | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Dutch East Indies | | b/ | 1 | | | |
| Other countries | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Total exports | c/ | 10 | 12 | d/ 71 | 33 | d/ 146 |
| BEEF, SMOKED OR DIRED: | | | | | | |
| Germany | | 17 | a/ | | | |
| Belgium | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Dutch East Indies | | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Other countries | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Total exports | c/ | 24 | 8 | d/ 15 | d/ 4 | d/ 9 |

Compiled from Statistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1925 and 1926 and Maandstatistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, December 1927, May 1927 and 1928.
a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Less than 500 pounds. c/ Not separately classified. d/ Not given by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports and exports of cattle, by countries, 1913, 1925-27 and January-May 1927 and 1928.

| Country | Year ended December 31 | | | | January-May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1927 | 1928 |
| IMPORTS | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| Germany | 0 | 106 | 34 | | | |
| Belgium | 1,309 | 99 | 20 | | | |
| France | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Total imports | 1,309 | 206 | 54 | a/ 147 | a/ 77 | a/ 151 |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| Germany | 6,581 | 787 | 48 | 265 | b/ | 30 |
| Belgium | 52,076 | 10,553 | 4,060 | 22,031 | 9,083 | 2,072 |
| France | 0 | 344 | 462 | 375 | 221 | 99 |
| Italy and Fiume | 0 | 1,971 | 3,464 | 4,153 | 3,425 | 1,595 |
| Spain | 284 | 2,282 | 782 | 8,823 | 3,924 | 2,699 |
| Argentina | 0 | 105 | 342 | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Brazil | 22 | 146 | 137 | 120 | b/ | 171 |
| Other countries | 543 | 192 | 306 | 3,801 | 4,903 | 5,055 |
| Total exports | 49,506 | 16,380 | 9,601 | 39,568 | 21,556 | 11,721 |

Compiled from Statistiek van den In,-Uit-en Doorvoer, 1913; Jaarstatistiek Van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1925-26; Maandstatistiek Van den in-uit-en Doorvoer, 1927, and Jan.-May, 1927-28 (December and May issues).

a/ Not reported by countries.

b/ If any, included in "other countries".

## Southern Hemisphere beef exports

Figures covering the past few years indicate no outstanding changes in the total volume of beef moving from the important exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The South American output continues at levels substantially above those of the pre-war period, although the increased beef exports since 1922 have been accompanied by substantial reductions in cattle numbers, according to the information available. Australian beef exports have varied above and below the pre-war level. Year-to-year comparisons, therefore, are not as significant as in the importing countries. The outstanding feature of the Southern Hemisphere export business continues to be the shift in the Argentine trade from frozen to chilled beef, and the efforts of other exporting countries to make chilled beef a larger part of their output.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

## Australia

The beef export business of Australia declined from June 30, 1925 to June 30, 1927 to a point considerably under that of 1913. Exports for the year ended June 30, 1927 were 60.4 per cent under the fiscal year 1925 and 48.6 per cent under the exports of the calendar year 1913. Great Britain has been the leading buyer of the Australian product since the inauguration of overseas shipments of frozen beef from that country, and in 1913 took 77.6 per cent of the total exports. By 1926-27, however, important sales in other markets, notably continental Europe, had reduced the British percentage to 58. Belgium, Germany and Italy have become substantial buyers in the Australian market.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, frozen, by countries, 1913, 1923-1927, and July-September 1926 and 1927.

| Country to which | Year end. Dec.31, 1913 | Year ended June 30 | | | | July-Sept. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1926 | 1927 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United Kingdom.... | 169,963 | 62,287 | 175,276 | 124,287 | 64,794 | 28,205 | 31,568 |
| Philippine Islands | 14,535 | 8,443 | 8,117 | 9,201 | 9,192 | 2,615 | 2,424 |
| Italy .......... | 6,357 | 8,512 | 48,938 | 11,764 | 1,921 | 1,921 | 0 |
| Egypt .......... | 5,991 | 3,243 | 6,407 | 4,919 | 6,592 | 1,988 | 2,964 |
| Hawaiian Islands. | 2,356 | 230 | 996 | 2,943 | 2,283 | 716 | 633 |
| Malaya(British)... | 2,054 | 1,909 | 2,012 | 2,062 | 2,211 | 638 | 609 |
| Germany ......... | 1,814 | 5,438 | 6,778 | 15,600 | 4,115 | 3,699 | 5,719 |
| Malta ........... | 1,142 | 2,008 | 3,007 | 3,988 | 3,321 | 1,103 | 448 |
| Netherlands, E. Indies | 500 | 378 | 255 | 368 | 402 | 103 | 111 |
| Hongkong......... | 424 | 1,445 | 382 | 1,370 | 1,975 | 142 | 378 |
| Gibraltar........ | 354 | 1,255 | 929 | 1,432 | 813 | 400 | 2 |
| France........... | 349 | 625 | 2,910 | 3,262 | 341 | 0 | 453 |
| Ceylon........... | 222 | 320 | 310 | 428 | 564 | 230 | 193 |
| Japan ........... | 37 | 885 | 982 | 451 | 1,536 | 368 | 662 |
| Belgium.......... | 35 | 7,728 | 25,679 | 31,761 | 9,679 | 6,835 | 16,873 |
| Other countries.. | 14,786 | 458 | 641 | 254 | 2,449 | 47 | 1,545 |
| Total......... | 218,919 | 105,164 | 283,619 | 214,090 | 112,193 | 49,010 | 64,582 |

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1913, 1923-1926 and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June and September 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF PRODUCTS: Exports, Argentina, 1916-1927

| Item | Year ended December 31. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Cattle | 52 | 71 | 173 | 80 | 72 | 25 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Beef, frozen | 907,297 | 784,489 | 1,089,225 | 877,984 | 806,052 | 532,129 |
| Beef, chilled | 35,611 | 85,968 | 3,406 | 5,468 | 111,731 | 327,132 |
| Beef, dried, including salted pork | 2,470 | 16,784 | 6,127 | 17,603 | 5,577 | 5,855 |
| Grease and tallow | 107,331 | 149,494 | 228,864 | 200,945 | 106,312 | 112,377 |
| Oleomargarine and palmitin | 5,218 | 29,348 | 31,023 | 7,748 | 6,424 | 1,904 |
| Stearin | 705 | 1,477 | 2,803 | 5,320 | 5,769 | 3,614 |
| Jerked beef | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cattle hides | 219,115 | 210,511 | 215,779 | 223,846 | 140,023 | 183,513 |
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Cattle | 62 | 120 | 150 | 139 | 185 | 181 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Beef, frozen | 348,898 | 465,190 | 812,115 | 655,962 | 499,869 | 524,536 |
| Beef, chilled | 544,109 | 706,244 | 302,924 | 831,154 | 949,533 | 1,028,538 |
| Beef, dried, including salted pork | 13,366 | 1,106 | 447 | 224 | 3,547 | 5,137 |
| Grease and tallow | 175,133 | 237,118 | 259,702 | 182,431 | 201,128 | 253,487 |
| Oleomargarine and palmitin | 332 | 1,321 | 3,753 | 1,740 | 2,330 | 3,765 |
| Stearin | 1,909 | 2,477 | 4,373 | 4,546 | 5,462 | 7,729 |
| Jerked beef | --- | 10,203 | 34,313 | 30,199 | 20,886 | 18,231 |
| Cattle hides | 310,081 | 332,416 | 448,762 | 370,562 | 373,320 | 376,912 |

Compiled from official sources quoting official figures, except for 1927, which are preliminary.

URUGUAY: Exports, by countries, of beef[a] frozen, chilled, salted, preserved and jerked, years 1924-1927.

| Kind and country | Year ended December 31 1924 | 1925 | 1926 b/ | January-June b/ c/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Beef, frozen: | | | | | |
| Belgium ...... | 64,019,064 | 74,995,391 | --- | --- | --- |
| France ....... | 42,926,470 | 44,401,709 | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 54,163,649 | 42,548,681 | --- | --- | --- |
| Italy ........ | 19,282,133 | 28,542,945 | --- | --- | --- |
| Germany ...... | 9,121,696 | 10,020,813 | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands... | 8,413,029 | 5,392,438 | --- | --- | --- |
| Argentina .... | 1,391 | 2,367,577 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other countries | 701,647 | 314,843 | --- | --- | --- |
| Total...... | 198,629,079 | 208,584,397 | 211,671,078 | 144,705,440 | 129,466,830 |
| Beef, chilled: | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 67,420,405 | 86,529,937 | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands... | --- | 379,692 | --- | --- | --- |
| Belgium ...... | --- | 285,240 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other countries | 354,116 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total ...... | 67,774,521 | 87,194,869 | 67,510,591 | 53,039,446 | 21,666,388 |
| Beef, salted: | | | | | |
| France ....... | 21,583 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Norway ....... | 18,519 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 9,391 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United States.. | --- | 10,276 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other countries | 346 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total ...... | 49,839 | 10,276 | --- | --- | --- |
| Beef, preserved: | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 7,695,802 | 18,523,415 | --- | --- | --- |
| United States.. | 1,031,509 | 4,592,535 | --- | --- | --- |
| Germany ...... | 2,247,270 | 1,767,743 | --- | --- | --- |
| Italy ........ | 3,442,807 | 1,273,968 | --- | --- | --- |
| Belgium ...... | 987,712 | 892,140 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other countries | 2,580,505 | 742,595 | --- | --- | --- |
| Total ...... | 17,985,605 | 27,792,396 | 28,246,109 | 14,894,494 | 23,064,979 |
| Beef, jerked: | | | | | |
| Brazil ....... | 5,554,598 | 7,975,972 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cuba ......... | 10,062,967 | 7,876,787 | --- | --- | --- |
| Argentina .... | 9,877,695 | 5,460,863 | --- | --- | --- |
| United States.. | 4,820,894 | 3,017,599 | --- | --- | --- |
| Other countries | 1,605,711 | 1,897,745 | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 31,921,865 | 26,228,966 | 22,691,833 | 10,974,250 | 13,659,408 |

Compiled from Anuario Estadistico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, 1924-25; Sintesis Estadistica de la Republica, Oriental del Uruguay, Agosto 1926 & 1927.
a/ Pre-war 1913, not separately reported. b/ Not available by countries.
c/ Latest months available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

## South America

By 1927, total exports of chilled and frozen beef from Argentina were 92.4 per cent larger than in 1913. In that year, chilled beef represented only 9.2 per cent of the total export. By 1924 the two processes shared the total about equally, and in 1927, chilled beef represented 66.2 per cent of the Argentine beef exports for that year. Great Britain continues to take practically all of the chilled beef, but in frozen beef an increasing percentage of the total has been seeking other markets, with Germany outstanding as the leading buyer. In Uruguay, figures for the period 1924 to 1926 indicate some tendency toward larger exports, but in the first half of 1927, the latest period for which export figures are on hand, there were sharp declines in the movement of both frozen and chilled beef. The relationship of both classes toward the total exports remained fairly constant over the period indicated. As in Argentina, most of the chilled beef goes to Great Britain, with the Continent taking the bulk of the frozen product. See table, page 236.

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, fresh a/, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1924-1927

| Country to which exported | Year ended December 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| CHILLED: | | | | | |
| Germany ............ | -- | -- | 7,515 | 1,171 | 5,646 |
| Belgium ............ | -- | -- | 110 | 0 | 1,120 |
| France ............. | -- | -- | 6,603 | 0 | 747 |
| United States ...... | 917 | 220 | -- | 0 | 1,407 |
| Italy .............. | -- | -- | 4,103 | 648 | 0 |
| Netherlands ........ | -- | 853 | 7,075 | 1,475 | 0 |
| United Kingdom ..... | 74,425 | 801,851 | 795,748 | 946,179 | 1,019,575 |
| Other countries .... | -- | -- | -- | 111 | 43 |
| Total ............ | 75,342 | 802,924 | 821,154 | 949,583 | 1,028,538 |
| FROZEN: | | | | | |
| Germany ............ | -- | 76,874 | 81,314 | 94,046 | 138,004 |
| Belgium ............ | 1,345 | 128,872 | 71,991 | 59,597 | 75,541 |
| France ............. | 1,691 | 103,777 | 136,777 | 50,999 | 31,025 |
| United States ...... | 6,243 | 3,534 | 437 | 2,280 | 2,008 |
| Italy .............. | 7,527 | 83,903 | 92,082 | 60,873 | 52,174 |
| Netherlands ........ | 3,016 | 91,385 | 44,756 | 19,751 | 20,064 |
| United Kingdom ..... | 708,345 | 323,708 | 223,837 | 202,537 | 195,854 |
| Other countries .... | 3,879 | 62 | 2,765 | 9,786 | 9,866 |
| Total ............ | 732,046 | 812,115 | 653,962 | 499,869 | 524,536 |

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior 1913 and 1924-;926 - Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, 1927. a/ Fresh beef not reported separately.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

| Country | Year ended December 31 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1911-1913 | | 1926 | | 1927 Preliminary | |
| | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports |
| Principal exporting countries | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Argentina ........ | 144 | 940,300 | 41 | 1,682,805 | --- | 1,841,703 |
| Australia ........ | 437 | 301,882 | a/ 1,567 | a/308,042 | --- | a/112,193 |
| Brazil ........... | 48,989 | 171 | 7,329 | 20,833 | --- | 10,556 |
| Canada ........... | 3,091 | 6,448 | 361 | 29,340 | 400 | 59,130 |
| China ............ | 85 | 8,787 | 2,851 | 5,297 | --- | --- |
| Denmark .......... | 18,815 | 43,485 | 13,242 | 42,304 | 14,792 | 6,759 |
| Hungary .......... | b/ 12,933 | b/ 3,762 | 79 | 6,010 | 35 | 3,247 |
| Netherlands ...... | 256,296 | 326,176 | 170,463 | 248,114 | 170,819 | 250,264 |
| New Zealand ...... | 398 | 80,543 | 565 | 97,742 | 588 | 105,300 |
| Rumania .......... | 4 | 2,566 | 568 | 16,659 | --- | --- |
| United States .... | 17,668 | 213,722 | 20,106 | 158,612 | 42,574 | 132,692 |
| Uruguay .......... | 152 | 119,675 | --- | 366,418 | --- | --- |
| Principal importing countries | | | | | | |
| Belgium .......... | 6,034 | 1,577 | 130,742 | 58,554 | 128,409 | 28,178 |
| British India .... | 7,434 | 773 | 15,716 | 1,230 | 10,425 | 1,114 |
| British Malaya ... | --- | --- | 6,669 | 630 | 6,914 | 644 |
| Chile ............ | 6,636 | 298 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cuba ............. | 37,822 | --- | 39,917 | --- | --- | --- |
| Czechoslovakia ... | --- | --- | 10,775 | 375 | 5,154 | 798 |
| Egypt ............ | 476 | --- | 4,302 | 3 | 4,307 | 12 |
| Finland .......... | 14,755 | 9 | 5,209 | 55 | 4,124 | --- |
| France ........... | 41,318 | 62,361 | 187,349 | 24,258 | 175,752 | 31,181 |
| Germany .......... | 212,150 | 942 | 440,883 | 2,138 | 464,089 | 2,563 |
| Hongkong ......... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Irish Free State . | --- | --- | 10,760 | 7,318 | 10,996 | 5,535 |
| Italy ............ | 131 | c/ | 24,152 | 278 | 26,243 | 275 |
| Japan ............ | 9,002 | --- | 74,707 | --- | 74,504 | --- |
| Norway ........... | 20,203 | 2,337 | 16,645 | 1,830 | 14,899 | 1,736 |
| Philippine Islands | 15,837 | --- | 12,052 | --- | --- | --- |
| Poland ........... | --- | --- | 775 | 31,668 | 2,305 | 16,258 |
| Spain ............ | 966 | 38 | 12,821 | --- | --- | --- |
| Sweden ........... | 12,912 | 17,285 | 19,430 | 7,645 | 14,086 | 3,668 |
| Switzerland ...... | 9,052 | 440 | 6,568 | 773 | 5,883 | 902 |
| Union of S. Africa | 17,622 | 292 | 6,186 | 34,998 | 10,396 | 14,471 |
| United Kingdom ... | 1,252,292 | 27,595 | 1,899,726 | 34,029 | 1,832,018 | 6,461 |
| Total 34 countries .... | 2,023,704 | 2,161,464 | 3,142,556 | 3,187,958 | 3,019,711 | 2,635,640 |

Official sources. a/ Year ending June 30. b/ Average for Austria-Hungary.
c/ Not separately stated.

BREAD GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

| Countries reporting in 1928 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | Percent 1928 is of 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| Canada b/ | 22,294 | 23,325 | 21,785 | 22,266 | c/ 18,000 | 80.8 |
| United States | 690,108 | 676,429 | 831,040 | 872,595 | 799,937 | 91.7 |
| North America (3) | 714,576 | 709,194 | 863,158 | 906,380 | 828,962 | 91.5 |
| Europe (10) | 961,711 | 1,041,922 | 867,943 | 933,140 | 919,400 | 98.5 |
| Africa (2) | 41,385 | 44,482 | 36,595 | 36,590 | 47,032 | 128.5 |
| Asia (3) | 383,827 | 371,047 | 363,598 | 372,087 | 333,213 | 89.6 |
| Total above count. (18) | 2,101,499 | 2,166,645 | 2,131,294 | 2,248,197 | 2,128,607 | 94.7 |
| Est. world excl. R. & C. | 3,041,000 | 3,389,000 | 3,421,000 | 3,539,000 | | |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States | 36,093 | 46,456 | 40,795 | 58,811 | 39,300 | 66.8 |
| Europe (8) | 683,850 | 678,903 | 540,719 | 597,572 | 499,763 | 86.2 |
| Total above count. (9) | 719,943 | 725,359 | 581,514 | 638,383 | 539,063 | 84.4 |
| Est. world excl. R. and C. | 1,025,000 | 1,012,000 | 812,000 | 887,000 | | |
| BARLEY | | | | | | |
| California | 37,690 | 32,550 | 32,400 | 27,335 | 32,295 | 118.1 |
| U.S. other than California | 147,122 | 181,313 | 152,505 | 237,057 | 270,815 | 114.2 |
| Europe (6) | 126,855 | 148,428 | 145,093 | 140,513 | 144,602 | 102.9 |
| Africa (2) | 53,800 | 42,728 | 31,819 | 38,689 | 50,293 | 130.0 |
| Asia (1) | 32,243 | 40,363 | 38,307 | 35,314 | 33,879 | 95.9 |
| Total 10 countries | 397,710 | 445,382 | 400,124 | 478,908 | 531,884 | 111.1 |
| Est. N.Hemis.excl.R.and C. | 1,407,000 | 1,456,000 | 1,402,000 | 1,468,000 | | |
| Est. World excl. R. and C. | 1,425,000 | 1,492,000 | 1,438,000 | 1,501,000 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,143,407 | 1,487,550 | 1,246,848 | 1,184,146 | 1,320,097 | 111.5 |
| Europe (6) | 111,686 | 143,074 | 137,308 | 135,609 | 128,900 | 95.1 |
| Algeria | 13,489 | 15,768 | 8,693 | 10,607 | 14,123 | 133.1 |
| Total 8 countries | 1,268,582 | 1,646,392 | 1,392,849 | 1,330,362 | 1,463,120 | 110.0 |
| Est.N.Hemis.excl. R. and C. | 3,474,000 | 3,729,000 | 3,592,000 | 3,523,000 | | |
| Est.world excl. R. and C. | 3,581,000 | 3,848,000 | 3,699,000 | 3,617,000 | | |
| CORN | | | | | | |
| United States | 2,712,364 | 2,916,961 | 2,692,217 | 2,773,708 | 2,735,617 | 98.6 |
| Bulgaria | 26,277 | 25,825 | 27,312 | 20,614 | 28,581 | 138.6 |
| Total above countries | 2,738,641 | 2,942,786 | 2,719,529 | 2,794,322 | 2,764,198 | 98.9 |
| Est. N.Hemis.excl. R. and C | 3,681,000 | 3,903,000 | 3,737,000 | 3,651,000 | | |
| Est. world exlc. R. and C. | 4,126,000 | 4,522,000 | 4,426,000 | 4,322,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated to R. and C.

b/ Winter wheat only.

c/ Estimated on the basis of acreage and condition as of June 30.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

| Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | Per cent 1928 is of 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| Canada | 9,945 | 20,790 | 22,896 | 22,460 | 23,406 | 104.2 |
| United States | 47,097 | 52,255 | 56,337 | 58,583 | 57,750 | 98.6 |
| North America (3) | 59,216 | 74,206 | 80,519 | 82,270 | 82,335 | 101.1 |
| Europe (14) | 59,707 | 55,992 | 55,604 | 55,863 | 56,112 | 100.4 |
| Africa (3) | 6,531 | 7,854 | 8,137 | 7,172 | 7,514 | 104.8 |
| Asia (4) | 30,124 | 33,057 | 31,749 | 32,497 | 33,042 | 101.7 |
| Total above coun. (24) | 155,578 | 171,109 | 176,009 | 177,802 | 179,053 | 100.7 |
| Russia b/ | --- | 18,808 | 21,144 | 27,057 | 27,794 | 102.7 |
| Est. world ex.R. & C. | 204,200 | 227,700 | 231,000 | 234,500 | | |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| Canada | 117 | 643 | 754 | 743 | 690 | 92.9 |
| United States | 2,236 | 3,974 | 3,578 | 3,690 | 3,535 | 95.8 |
| Europe (15) | 27,262 | 23,675 | 23,040 | 23,222 | 22,322 | 96.1 |
| Total above coun. (17) | 29,615 | 28,292 | 27,372 | 27,655 | 26,547 | 96.0 |
| Russia b/ | --- | 67,609 | 66,646 | 68,297 | 67,423 | 98.7 |
| Est. world ex. R. & C. | 48,300 | 46,600 | 45,500 | 46,100 | | |
| BARLEY | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,574 | 3,524 | 3,647 | 3,506 | 3,626 | 103.4 |
| United States | 7,620 | 7,997 | 7,970 | 9,454 | 12,243 | 129.5 |
| Total N. America (2) | 9,194 | 11,521 | 11,617 | 12,960 | 15,869 | 122.4 |
| Europe (10) | 12,675 | 13,558 | 13,265 | 13,819 | 13,640 | 98.7 |
| Africa (3) | 7,623 | 7,991 | 8,106 | 6,686 | 7,250 | 108.4 |
| Asia (1) | 450 | 631 | 601 | 655 | 891 | 136.0 |
| Total above coun. (16) | 29,942 | 33,701 | 33,589 | 34,120 | 37,650 | 110.3 |
| Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C. | 64,200 | 65,300 | 64,500 | 63,100 | | |
| Est. world, ex. R. & C. | 65,000 | 67,100 | 66,300 | 65,100 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| Canada | 9,597 | 12,556 | 12,741 | 13,240 | 13,237 | 100.0 |
| United States | 37,357 | 44,872 | 44,177 | 42,029 | 41,974 | 99.9 |
| Total North America (2) | 46,954 | 57,428 | 56,918 | 55,269 | 55,211 | 99.9 |
| Europe (11) | 19,254 | 19,365 | 19,302 | 19,272 | 19,479 | 101.1 |
| Africa (3) | 607 | 780 | 776 | 683 | 757 | 110.8 |
| Asia (1) | 12 | 24 | 60 | 65 | 28 | 43.1 |
| Total above coun. (17) | 66,827 | 77,597 | 77,056 | 75,289 | 75,475 | 100.2 |
| Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C. | 97,700 | 105,200 | 105,200 | 103,500 | | |
| Est. world ex. R. & C. | 102,200 | 110,800 | 110,500 | 108,800 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Winter acreage only.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, continued

| Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | Per cent 1928 is of 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| CORN | | | | | | |
| United States............... | 104,229 | 101,359 | 99,713 | 98,868 | 102,380 | 103.6 |
| Canada..................... | 309 | 239 | 210 | 132 | 128 | 97.0 |
| Total N. America (2) .. | 104,538 | 101,598 | 99,923 | 199,000 | 102,508 | 103.5 |
| Europe (5)................. | 12,675 | 12,540 | 12,771 | 13,345 | 13,364 | 100.1 |
| North Africa (2)........... | 481 | 571 | 616 | 729 | 788 | 108.1 |
| Lebanon Republic .......... | (40) | 23 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 100.0 |
| Alaouites.................. | | (15) | 15 | 15 | | |
| Total above coun. (11) | 117,734 | 114,747 | 113,350 | 113,114 | 116,700 | 103.2 |
| Est. world, ex. R. & C. . | 171,900 | 182,600 | 175,900 | | | |

A/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

HUNGARY: Estimates of production of corn, potatoes and sugar beets, 1924 - 1928

| Year | Corn | Potatoes | Sugar beets |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 short tons |
| 1924 ...................... | 74,122 | 56,406 | 1,405 |
| 1925 ...................... | 87,971 | 84,859 | 1,684 |
| 1926 ...................... | 76,548 | 55,879 | 1,592 |
| 1927 ...................... | 68,347 | 73,667 | 1,604 |
| 1928 preliminary forecast ... | 47,517 | 54,637 | 1,225 |

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, May, June and July, 1927 and 1928

| Commodity and country | May 1927 | May 1928 | June 1927 | June 1928 | July 1927 | July 1928 a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Exports: | | | | | | |
| Wheat, incl.flour - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 14,123 | 8,793 | 11,515 | 8,230 | 12,100 | 5,549 |
| Canada............. | 32,318 | 34,270 | 19,673 | 25,182 | 8,642 | b/ 41,187 |
| Argentina.......... | 18,716 | a/16,008 | 13,081 | a/16,932 | 9,876 | 9,535 |
| British India....... | 342 | a/ 632 | 3,067 | a/ 2,168 | 5,193 | c/ 760 |
| Australia.......... | 13,133 | a/12,144 | 2,828 | a/ 7,247 | 8,012 | c/ 3,608 |
| Russia............. | 1,424 | a/ 0 | 16 | a/ 0 | 192 | 8 |
| Danube and Bulgaria. | 288 | a/ 32 | 112 | a/ 0 | 328 | d/ |
| Total.......... | 80,344 | 71,879 | 50,292 | 59,760 | 44,343 | 60,647 |
| Corn - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 1,516 | 1,104 | 1,008 | 968 | 631 | 637 |
| Argentina.......... | 23,910 | a/23,751 | 42,236 | a/33,516 | 39,964 | 33,568 |
| Rye - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 5,857 | 3,324 | 3,571 | 1,293 | 305 | 188 |
| Russia, Danube and Bulgaria........ | 129 | a/ 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | d/ |
| Barley - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 1,337 | 1,092 | 1,186 | 1,663 | 2,360 | 1,617 |
| Oats - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 3,207 | 453 | 1,462 | 70 | 525 | 144 |
| Flaxseed - | | | | | | |
| Argentina.......... | 6,728 | a/ 4,842 | 4,817 | 6,240 | 5,130 | e/ 2,040 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| Wheat, incl.flour - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 672 | 2,110 | 458 | 1,130 | 477 | d/ |
| Flaxseed - | | | | | | |
| United States....... | 2,376 | 2,156 | 2,925 | 1,644 | 1,381 | d/ |

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/Preliminary. b/Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. For July 1927 these 4 markets reported 11,873,000 bushels. c/ 3 weeks. d/Not available. e/ Two weeks.

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Item | Net exports for year | | Shipments 1928 week ending a/ | | Net movement from July as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | July 21 | July 28 | to and includ. | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
| Barley, Exports: Year beginning July 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United States ....... | 17,044 | 36,580 | 671 | 408 | July 22 | 1,534 | 1,617 |
| Canada .............. | 42,533 | 25,131 | | | | | |
| Argentina ........... | 14,140 | 11,141 | 0 | | July 21 | 800 | 58 |
| Danubian countries b/ | 36,658 | (35,000) | 0 | | July 21 | 442 | 200 |
| Russia .............. | 20,465 | (2,000) | | | | | |
| Total ......... | 130,840 | 110,000 | | | | 2,776 | 1,875 |
| OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1 | | | | | | | |
| United States ....... | 15,041 | 9,823 | 35 | 19 | July 28 | 428 | 144 |
| Canada .............. | 13,620 | 9,646 | | | | | |
| Argentina ........... | 40,103 | 29,455 | 78 | | July 21 | 2,866 | 283 |
| Danubian countries b/ | 9,939 | c/ | 0 | | July 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, excl. Daunbe | 68,764 | 49,000 | | | | 3,294 | 427 |

| Item | Exports for year | | Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending | | | | Total for season incl. latest week shown | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CORN, EXPORTS; Year beginning November 1 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | July 7 | July 14 | July 21 | July 28 | 1926-27 | 1928-27 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United States ..... | 25,533 | 17,161 | 238 | 44 | 125 | 230 | 15,312 | 17,745 |
| Danubian coun. d/.. | 67,863 | 82,985 | 163 | 171 | 86 | | 33,017 | 14,614 |
| Russia ........... | 8,579 | 6,806 | | | | | e/5,464 | e/ 595 |
| Argentina ......... | 169,802 | 322,878 | 9,008 | 8,314 | 8,071 | 8,118 | 211,305 | 162,335 |
| Union of S. Africa | 18,833 | 8,562 | 86 | 43 | 300 | | f/1,200 | 10,457 |
| IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1 | | | | | | | Nov-May | Nov-May |
| United States.... | 576 | 5,040 | | | | | 757 | 1,178 |
| Total exports less U.S. imports | 290,034 | 433,352 | | | | | 265,541 | 204,568 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28, compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 28, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 28, 1928 and 1928

| Commodity | July 1-July 28 | | 1928, week ending | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927 | 1928 | July 7 | July 14 | July 21 | July 28 |
| GRAINS: | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Wheat a/ | 7,625 | 3,298 | 181 | 756 | 555 | 1,806 |
| Wheat flour b/ | 3,027 | 2,251 | 216 | 414 | 926 | 696 |
| Rye | 118 | 188 | 70 | --- | --- | 118 |
| Corn | 590 | 673 | 238 | 44 | 125 | 230 |
| Oats | 428 | 144 | --- | 90 | 35 | 19 |
| Barley a/ | 1,534 | 1,617 | 111 | 427 | 671 | 408 |
| | January 1 - July 28 | | | | | |
| PORK: | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Hams & shoulders, inc Wiltshire sides | 72,799 | 78,552 | 2,280 | 2,185 | 1,878 | 2,209 |
| Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides | 68,286 | 80,405 | 1,947 | 2,217 | 2,796 | 3,386 |
| Lard | 406,458 | 441,375 | 11,894 | 11,048 | 11,375 | 11,067 |
| Pickled pork | 15,697 | 17,525 | 200 | 319 | 503 | 284 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week; wheat 772,000 bushels, flour 48,400 barrels Barley from San Francisco 408,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

| Country | Net exports for year a/ | | Shipments 1928, week ending b/ | | | Movement from July 1 as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | July 14 | July 21 | July 28 | To & in | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Canada:- | | | | | | | | |
| Exports: | | | | | | | | |
| Official | 304,540 | 305,000 | | | | | | |
| 5 ports, Bradstr c/ | 177,370 | 238,730 | 6,021 | 5,800 | 3,826 | | | |
| Shipments: | c/ | c/ | | | | | | |
| 4 markets d/ | 297,961 | 326,361 | 9,901 | 9,393 | 9,375 | July 28 | 11,873 | 41,187 |
| Pub. elev. in east c/ | | | 6,693 | 5,504 | e/ | | | |
| United States | 205,896 | 190,927 | 1,170 | 1,481 | 2,502 | July 28 | 10,652 | 5,549 |
| Argentina | 139,790 | 186,000 | 3,004 | 2,543 | 1,360 | July 28 | 9,368 | 9,535 |
| Australia | 96,584 | 7,400 | 752 | 1,152 | e/ | July 21 | f/5,244 | f/3,608 |
| Russia | 49,202 | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | July 28 | 192 | 8 |
| Hungary | 21,142 | 20,000) | | | ( | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 10,216 | 1,000) | 0 | 0 | 0( | July 28 | 328 | 0 |
| Rumania | 11,388 | 5,000) | | | ( | | | |
| Bulgaria | 2,236 | 2,000) | | | ( | | | |
| British India | 8,660 | 12,000 | 312 | 328 | e/ | July 21 | f/3,832 | 760 |
| Total | 849,654 | 736,327 | 15,139 | 14,897 | 13,237 | | 41,489 | 60,647 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert e/ Not available. f/ Three weeks.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| Market and Item | Aug. 4 1927 | July 26 1928 | Aug. 2 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| New York, 92 score.............. | 40.50 | 45.00 | 45.25 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation... | 33.55 | 37.08 | 37.08 |
| Berlin, la quality.............. | 34.58 | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| London a/- | | | |
| Danish...................... | 36.28 | 39.78 | 39.54 |
| Dutch, unsalted................ | 34.98 | 39.11 | 38.67 |
| New Zealand.................... | 36.06 | 39.54 | 39.54 |
| Australian..................... | 35.63 | 37.15 | 37.15 |
| Australian, unsalted........... | 35.85 | 38.45 | 38.02 |
| Argentine, unsalted............ | 34.98 | 36.72 | 37.48 |
| Siberian....................... | 30.85 | 34.33 | 34.11 |

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

| Market and Item | Unit | Week ending Aug. 3 1927 | July 25 1928 | Aug. 1 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets | Number | 67,309 | 61,399 | 68,188 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin....... | $ per 100 lbs. | 13.56 | 15.02 | 15.40 |
| Prices of lard, tes.,Hamburg | " | 14.26 | 14.50 | 15.58 |
| UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND: | | | | |
| Hogs,certain markets,England | Number | 5,770 | 5,401 | 8,912 |
| Hogs, purchases, Ireland..... | " | 19,892 | 23,532 | |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| American Wiltshire sides | $ per 100 lbs. | a/ | a/ | a/ |
| Canadian " " | " | 19.12 | 22.38 | 21.94 |
| Danish " " | " | 20.20 | 24.98 | 24.98 |

a/ No quotation.

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## Index